SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

The INQUIRER is published every FRIDAY morning at the following rates:

ONE YEAR, (in advance,)..... $2.00
" " (if not paid within six mos.)... $2.50
" " (if not paid within the year,)... $3.00

All papers outside of the county discontinued without notice, at the expiration of the time for which the subscription has been paid.

Single copies of the paper furnished, in WRAPPERS, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest, are respectfully solicited. To ensure attention favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not*. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office*. The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JOHN T. KEAGY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office opposite Reed & Schell's Bank.
Counsel given in English and German. [apl26]

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1864-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Public Square near Lutheran Church.
☞ Collections promptly made. [Dec. 9, '64-tf.

HAYES IRVINE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care. Office with G. H. Spang, Esq., on Juliana street, three doors south of the Mengel House. May 24:1y

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. specially collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

S. F. MEYERS.....J. W. DICKERSON
MEYERS & DICKERSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.,
Office nearly opposite the Mengel House, will practice in the several Courts of Bedford county. Pensions, bounties and back pay obtained and the purchase of Real Estate attended to. [may11,'65-1y

E. B. STUCKEY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, and REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office on Main Street, between Fourth and Fifth, Opposite the Court House,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
Will practice in the adjoining Counties of Missouri and Kansas. July 12:tf

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....D. P. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell, Bedford, Pa. mar2:tf

D. D. DURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 28, 1865:tf

PHYSICIANS.

WM. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
BLOODY RUN, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. [dec8:1yr

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffius. [Ap'11,'64.

DR. S. G. STATLER, near Schellsburg, and Dr. J. J. CLARKE, formerly of Cumberland county, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Dr. Clarke's office and residence same as formerly occupied by J. White, Esq., dec'd.
S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, April 2:1y. J. J. CLARKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. feb22

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

S. P. HARBAUGH & SON,
Travelling Dealers in
NOTIONS,
[illegible] CITY PRICES,
[illegible] Woolen Mannfac-
April 14-1y

[illegible] TOBACCONIST,
[illegible] B. F. Harry's
[illegible] Low prices
[illegible] CIGARS. All
[illegible] anything

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, *Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868. VOL. 41: NO. 17.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements [illegible] cents per line for each insertion; one-half additional. All reading notices, communications of a limited interest and notices of marriages exceeding five lines, 10 cts per line; notices of every kind, and all other Judicial sales, are required to be published in both papers. Editorial notices 15 cts per line. All Advertising due after three months. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

	3 months	6 months	1 year
One square	$ 3.00	$ 5.00	$ 8.00
Two squares	5.00	8.00	12.00
Three squares	7.00	11.00	16.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	18.00	30.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	75.00

Bedford Inquirer.

THE NEWS.

The House of Representatives alone did not transact any legislative business during the week ending Wednesday of last week. In the Court of Impeachment, the trial was resumed on Wednesday, at which time our previous report closed. Mr. Sumner then submitted an order setting forth that though the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote for conviction, that a majority vote only is needed to determine the judgment of the Court. Mr. Butler obtained leave to make a statement in reference to his connection with the Alta Vela case. He stated that the opinion he had given in regard to that case was written in February last, before the commencement of the impeachment proceedings, and this draft of his opinion had then no date. It had since been published by the President, bearing a date after the commencement of the trial. Mr. Butler also stated that neither himself nor any other one of the Managers had any connection with or interest in the Alta Vela claim. Mr. Nelson replied in a vulgar and excited manner, censuring his colleagues of the President's counsel for not having more warmly defended him, and was going on to indulge in personalities toward Mr. Butler, when he was called to order, and apologized for his behavior. After this episode, Mr. Evarts commenced his argument.

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "Mr. Chase says he never has had an idea of charging the Senate upon the law on impeachment before they retire for consultation. The precedents are all the other way; but he adds if this were the first impeachment trial, he should consider it an open question whether he had the right to instruct as to the law."

Immediately after the organization of the Court on Wednesday, Senator Sumner introduced a preamble and resolution quoting a portion of the language used by Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, in reply to Mr. Butler on Tuesday, in which the language in question, was pronounced as disorderly and discreditable, calculated to bring on a duel, and justly deserving of the disapprobation of the Senate. Mr. Butler said he hoped that, so far as he was concerned, there would be no further action taken in the matter by the Senate. Mr. Nelson stated that he had intended no offence by what he had said, and asked permission to explain. After considerable discussion, Mr. Nelson began reading certain letters concerning the Alta Vela guano island, but objection was made by several Senators, and he was not allowed to proceed. The consideration of Mr. Sumner's resolution was postponed. Senerator Cameron offered a resolution proposing that night sessions of the Senate be held until after all the arguments have been concluded, but Senator Johnson objected thereto, its consideration was postponed until to-day. Mr. Evarts resumed his argument for the defence, occupying the entire day in its delivery.

It is reported from Washington that the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report in favor of making the Internal Revenue Bureau an independent establishment, not under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. They provide for one Commissioner, one Assistant and five Deputy Commissioners, besides a Solicitor. The Commissioner is to be responsible for the entire management of the Bureau, and for the collection of the revenues, and to this end he is to have sole power of removing and appointing Collectors, Assessors and their assistants. The measure throughout is of this sweeping character.

General Grant on Tuesday received a number of despatches from General Canby in relation to the election in North and South Carolina and Georgia. The full official returns in South Carolina show a majority of 43,470 for the Constitution. The returns in North Carolina, for forty counties complete and nine incomplete, show a majority for the Constitution of 13,430. There are yet thirty-six counties to be heard from. The total vote so far is 105,784. The election in Georgia, with several slight exceptions, passed off quietly. General Bullock has been elected Governor, while the Legislature is Democratic.

On Thursday the Impeachment Trial was utterly without interest or incident. Mr. Evarts occupied the third day in his argument in defence of the President, without concluding. The fear that he would continue speaking until the fourth of March next however, abated by his own announcement that he expected to finish on Friday. His speech or argument appears to take in everything that can, by any stretch of imagination, be connected with the case, and though able and eloquent, is acknowledged to be wanting in point and effectiveness. Mr. Stanbery will follow Mr. Evarts, and it would be hazardous to predict when he will get through.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the Manhattan Club have been carefully surveying the Presidential prospect of the Democratic party, and have concluded to go finally for Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, as their candidate. This conclusion is founded on the belief that the National Convention will not be able to agree upon Mr. Pendleton or Mr. Seymour. For General Hancock they expect some complimentary votes to be cast, "but as there are objections to him which the Club do not believe can be overcome," he will have to be put aside.

The trial of the Fenian prisoners, Burke and Shaw, for complicity in the explosion at the Clerkenwell prison, was concluded on Thursday. The jury were out but a short time, and brought in a verdict of guilty. Burke was sentenced to fifteen years and Shaw to seven years imprisonment. The proceedings against Casey were discontinued, and he was released.

The telegraph brings us an account of the murder of four railroad employees by the Indians near Plum Creek Station, and two near Sydney Station, besides other outrages committed by them. As the season for travel and operations upon the Plains advances, we may expect almost daily accounts of murders and robberies committed by the Indians.

Gov. Brownlow has announced his determination to call out a militia force to suppress lawlessness and violence, which, he says, exists in certain parts of Middle and West Tennessee. He does it without legislative action, but relies upon the loyal people to sustain him.

A horse belonging to a Boston steam fire engine was moved to another stable to make room for another horse. There was an alarm during the night, and the old fire horse kicked down the stalls and everything else his heels could reach in his anxiety to get out and go to the fire.

Poetry.

SQUANDERED LIVES.

The fisherman wades in the surges;
The sailor sails over the seas;
The soldier steps bravely to battle;
The woodman lays axe to the trees.

They are each of the breed of the heroes,
The manhood attempted in strife;
Strong hands that go lightly to labor,
True hearts that take comfort in strife.

In each is the seed to replenish
The world with the vigor it needs—
The centre of honest affections,
The impulse to generous deeds.

But the shark drinks the blood of the fisher;
The sailor is dropped in the sea;
The soldier lies cold by his cannon;
The woodman is crushed by his tree.

Each prodigal life that is wasted
In many achievements unseen,
But lengthens the days of the coward
And strengthens the crafty and mean.

The blood of the noble is lavished
That the selfish a profit may find;
God sees the lives that are squandered
And we to His wisdom are blind.

EASILY, HARDLY.

ALAS! how easily things go wrong,—
A sigh too much, or a kiss too long,
And there follows a mist and a weeping rain,
And life is never the same again.

Alas! how hardly things go right,—
'Tis hard to watch in a summer night,
For the sigh will come, and the kiss will stay,
And the summer night is a winter day.

Miscellaneous.

NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S HANGING GARDEN.

Mr. Jacob Abbot contributes an interesting Memoir of Babylon to the last number of *Harper's*. Nebuchadnezzar, the ruler of that famous city, had a wife who came from a mountainous district, and who was dissatisfied with the level prospect everywhere about her, as she looked forth from the palace of her husband. In order to gratify her, he reared the garden that is described below:

The vast structure built by Nebuchadnezzar, which has been celebrated in all ages as one of the wonders of the world, under the name of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, was really an artificial mountain—or meant to be such. It was built to gratify the desire of a wife of Nebuchadnazzar, named Amytis, who having been a native of a mountainous country North, soon grew tired when she came to Babylon, of the level monotony of the country there, and, as young brides on the Western praries of America often do at the present day, when they remember the green declivities and summits, and the secluded and romantic dells of their native New England, she said to her husband that she longed for the sight of a hill. Her husband therefore undertook to build her one.

The structure consisted of a series of platforms or terraces, supported on arches of masonry, placed one above the other, and raised so high that the upper one was above the walls of the city, so that the spectator, standing upon it, could not only look down upon all the streets and squares of the town, but could also extend his view beyond the walls, and survey the whole surrounding country. The several terraces were supported on immense arches of masonry. The lateral thrust of these arches was resisted by a solid wall twenty-two feet thick, which bounded and enclosed the structure on every side. The platforms covering the arches and forming the terraces, were constructed of immense flat blocks of stone, cemented at the joints with bitumen. Above this pavement was a layer of reeds, and then another of bitumen, upon which, at the top of all, was a flooring of brick, which formed the upper surface of the platform. On this foundation was laid a thick stratum of garden mold, deep enough to afford support and nourishment for the largest trees. The gardens made upon these terraces were laid out in the most costly and elegant manner, and were provided with statues and fountains, and with the choicest fruits, and the rarest and most beautiful shrubs and trees, and parterres of brilliant flowers, and seats, and bowers, and ornamental arbors—with every thing, in short, which the horticulturist of the day could devise to complete the attractiveness of the scene. The ascent from each of these terraces to the one above it was by a broad and beautiful flight of steps, and visitors who ascended from one to the other on each successive platform new and ever changing beauties, in the varied arrangement of walks and trees and beds of flowers, and in the new views of the surrounding country which became of course, wider and more commanding the higher they ascended.

There were spacious and airy apartments built among the arches below, which opened out upon the successive terraces. These apartments commanded very beautiful views, both of the gardens before them and of the country beyond. The interior of them was splendidly decorated, and they were fitted with all necessary conveniances for serving refreshments to guests, and for furnishing them with amusements and entertainments of every kind. On the upper platform was a reservoir of water, supplied by vast engines concealed within the structure. Pipes and other hydraulic machinery conducted this water to all the lower terraces, in order to supply the various fountains, and to irrigate the ground. In fact, so vast was the extent, and so magnificent the decorations of this artificial hill, that as long as it endured, it was considered, by common consent, as one of the wonders of the world.

WORDS TO WOMEN.

Gail Hamilton gives the following motherly advice: Be content to strive for nothing less than all a woman may become. Cease to think that pettiness, and frivolity, and insipidity are feminine accomplishments; cease to think it a beautiful, a graceful, a womanly thing to be a fool. Strengthen the mind by study, and the body by exercise. Store your memory with facts, and cultivate your judgment by reasoning. Fit yourself for the place which you select or accept. Be wife, mother, teacher, nurse, what you will, but be your best; and be always a woman first; be always higher than your work. Remember always that you must be before you can do. Scorn to contract your powers to the narrow circle of your personal contact, but comprehend with your interest, all that touches welfare. Consider nothing human as foreign to you. Make home, so far as you have or can have power, a centre of comfort indeed, but of light, of intelligence, of humanity as well, and count the whole country your home and the whole world your country. Disdain to affect or to cherish an ignorant innocence, but wear an aggressive and all conquering purity. Remember that the perfect is nobly planned; not only to warm and comfort, but to command. Learn to think nobly, to love nobly, to live nobly, and demand and enforce by your own nobility, from all who seek your friendship or companionship, the same outstretch for noble thought, and love and life.

HOW TO BECOME A YOUNG OLD MAN.

This is certainly a question of interest to all of us, and especially to the ministry. In regard to it the Pittsburg *Christian Advocate* says:

If one would become a young old man, he must ever be a growing man. The great law of God in the natural, intellectual and moral world is, grow or die. The intellectual powers must ever grow or die. This fact unlocks the secret of the success of the noble old men we have mentioned. They were growing men to the last. Their intellect was kept under a constant stimulus. They were constantly seeking knowledge. Even after the almond tree was in its fullest bloom, they were as hard students and as close thinkers as ever before, and it was this constant close thinking that preserved them to the last their vigorous intellect. And in this we have the explanation of the intellectual difference between the ministry and there other professions.

The sermon we prepare at one time may be of that general character as to have an adaption to all congregations. Thus the sermon well prepared this year may answer for every year of our ministry. Its preparation may have cost as much reading, and much close thinking, and thereby secured us an intellectual growth, but its subsequent use though perhaps equally valuable to all the congregations to whom we preach it, will be of little intellectual profit to the preacher, and in the ministry there is great liability in after years to fall back on the preparation of previous years; thus the intellect, for want of the stimulus of hard study and new thought, becomes enfeebled. Failing to grow it dies. Not so with the lawyer or statesman. Almost every case the lawyer pleads or argues is in many of its features a new one. Thus with him the well prepared speech for to-day's suit cannot answer for to-morrow, nor for coming years, because each additional case has new testimony to weigh, and new principles of law to apply, so that every speech the lawyer makes must be greatly a new one. Thus, too, of the statesman. Every year brings out new phases of politics. New questions are constantly arising, and old speeches, however perfect at the time of their preparation, would be sadly deficient in their adaption to the altered condition of things. Therefore the statesman, as well as the lawyer, must be constantly preparing new speeches. Another circumstance which greatly tends to stimulate them to mental activity is the fact that their speeches are to be replied to, and they have an ambition not to be beaten. These things quite force upon them activity of intellect, thus securing to them the conditions of mental growth. The minister on the contrary lacking this measurable compulsory stimulus, allows himself to fall into mental inaction, and thus for the want of growth dies.

There are two things which, carried out, can scarcely fail to make one a young old man. The first is the subsoiling or plowing deep the mental field. The thoughts of a superficial thinker, when the sun is risen, soon wither away, "because they have not much earth." We may read much with intellectual profit. It is not enough to pluck the flowers of others and transfer them to our minds as to a vase, but we need to take them up and transplant them, and this requires close thinking.

WHO OWN THE BONDS.

Of the five richest men of the metropolis, only two hold, individually, any United States stocks, at all and those to a very inconsiderable amount.

These bonds besides the three or four hundred millions held abroad by our friends, principally in Germany, constitute the investments of savings banks, marine fire and life insurance companies, and the trust estates. In this State the savings bank alone hold no less than forty-nine millions of dollars; in Massachusetts, twenty-five millions; in Rhode Island, thirteen millions, and so on of many of the other States. In this city the surplus funds of the life insurance companies, to the amount of twenty millions are invested in the same way. The marine and fire insurance companies hold no less, or in the aggregate, about forty-six millions of dollars. In other words, again, the savings banks and the insurance companies doing business in the State alone hold one hundred millions of the United States stock. In this, trust estates, which we have no means of getting at, are not included.

In the State of New York alone the depositors in the savings banks who own this $49,000,000 of United States stock are no less than 488,501 in number. In the State of Massachusetts they are no less than 316,000 in number making in all, in two States alone, nearly a million of persons who are vitally concerned in the permanence and appreciation of our national securities. Now, let us ask, are these all capitalists, are they all aristocratic bondholders, are they even of the easy classes? Let us take a list of one of the banks now before us, and transcribe some of the principal occupations to which the depositors belong: Artists, bankers, butchers, bar-tenders, blacksmiths, boarding-house keepers, boatmen, boiler makers, book-binders, cartmen, coachmen, carpenters, clerks, domestics, engineers, farmers, fishermen, gardeners, hatters, hucksters, junk dealers, laborers, masons, milkmen, milliners, nurses, ostlers peddlers, porters, plumbers, seamstresses, shoemakers, soldiers, tailors, tanners, washers, waiters, weavers. Of these several classes the largest in its numbers are, 1st, domestics; 2d, laborers; 3d, seamstresses; 4th, clerks; 5th, tailors; 6th, waiters, and 7th, cartmen. These are the "aristocratic," who the politicians, in an ignorant and vulgar notion of playing upon a supposed feeling of jealousy against wealth, would drag to the ground. Rich men who hold bonds have other means, also, but these have nothing to trust to but their little economies invested in the faith of the nation.

They are the poorer classes, then, who avail themselves of the benefits of these institutions, and whose little means accumulated make up their capitals. The savings banks alone in this State have a constituency of no less than four hundred thousand persons, poor men, widows, orphans, sailors, sewing girls, teachers, and others who are thrifty enough to put by all they have earned against the day of ill-luck, or disease, or old age. These are the "aristocratic bondholders" we repeat, whose property the politicans are aiming at, whose securities they would render worthless, whose very means of subsistence in their darker hours they would turn into worthless rags.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Is there any gentleman who has been in Washington at any time during the last five-and-twenty years who has not had the honor of an introduction to Beau Hickman?

The last time the writer saw the "Beau" he remarked that he was "now taking 25-cent chips" from gentlemen, which was beggarly compared with the golden-ingot era of Webster and Clay. We noticed that he limped a little, and that a hole had been cut in his shoe. We asked the cause, and hoped it was not gout.

"Ah, no," said Beau; "it's not that. If I were a wealthy gentleman like yourself I *might* call it gout, but if you wish to know the actual truth, and won't repeat it, I'll tell you."

We promised.

"Well," replied the Beau, "my *private* opinion is that it's *whisky on the hoof!*"

In the manufacture of French artificial flowers are employed more than thirty thousand persons, the trade amounting to $3,000,000 every year. While France finds many good customers in Europe for these pretty vanities, she disposes of a full third of the production here. Germany takes about $400,000, Italy a little less, England $600,000, Prussia $800,000, and plain, Democratic America, $1,000,000 worth of artificial flowers each year!

GIVE YOUR CHILD A NEWSPAPER.

A child beginning to read, becomes delighted with a newspaper, because he reads the names of things which are very familiar and will make progress accordingly. A newspaper in one year is worth a quarter's schooling to a child, and every father must consider that substantial information in connection with advancement. The mother of a family being one of its heads, and having a more immediate charge of children should herself be instructed. A mind occupied becomes fortified against the ills of life, and is braced for an emergency. Children amused by reading or studying, are of course more considerate and more easily governed. How many thoughtless young men have spent their evenings in a tavern or grog shop who ought to have been reading? How many parents who have not spent twenty dollars for books for their families, would have given thousands to reclaim a son or daughter who had ignorantly or thoughtlessly fallen into temptation?

Why not give your child a newspaper, if the results here stated are to be obtained? And who can for a moment doubt that they may?

In a well conducted newspaper, the family will not only have an opportunity of improvement in different branches of literature, such a spelling and reading correctly, but will also be possessed of universal knowledge. The children will find the principles of morality, honesty, truthfulness, obedience to parents, &c., inculcated in the newspaper—they will meet with incidents in the lives of historic characters, who, from poverty and ignorance by industry, have attained the first rank in society, in wealth, influence and intelligence; and by thus learning what others have been able to do, will themselves be led to follow their example, and like them secure to themselves success, respectability and renown in the earth.

The advantages accruing from the weekly visits of a good newspaper are invaluable. It is a running Cyclopedia of the events and discoveries occurring in every department of life, and with the knowledge it imparts, both parents and children will be enabled to keep up with the various improvements of this progressive age, and better prepared to avoid coming dangers, and avail themselves of proffered benefits. Let no family be without a good newspaper.

AMERICAN BOYS.

Probably in every age, since the time of poor Adam and Eve's trouble with their wilful son, the world has been supposed to be near its end, on account of the naughtiness of boys. We have sometimes been tempted to that supposition, and certainly we could not much wonder if Young American furnished more food for the Prophet's avenging bears than Young Israel supplied. Yet the world has continued to be, and generation after generation has risen from petticoats to jackets and trousers, and from jackets and trousers to coats and pantaloons, without any extinction of the line of masculine succession. That succession will probably be kept up in this hemisphere, and here, as of old, the folly of youth will, in due time, be subdued by the wisdom of age.

Our daughters are constitutionally more marked by sensibility, and our sons are more marked by wilfulness. The consequence is, that we are more anxious what will happen to our daughters, and what will happen from our sons,—the daughter's sensitiveness exposing her to receive harm, and the son's wilfulness exposing him to do harm. We are not wise to quarrel with nature, and we must expect that boys will be more noisy and mischevious than girls; nay, we may count it a good sign of a lad's force of character. Yet what is more sad than force of will perverted to base uses, and the strength of manhood sunk into the service of base lust or fiendish passions? What is more sad than the sight presented every day in our streets—the scores of precocious manikins, with the worst vices of men written over features almost infantile in their mould,—boys who are hardly old enough to be beyond their mother's watch, now swaggering with all the airs of experienced bloods, and polluting the air of God's heaven with the vocabulary of hell? How many a stripling among us seems to think it the very first proof of manly spirit to break the Divine law which gives the home its blessedness and the state its security, and to be proud to show that he is above such obsolete notions as giving honor to father and mother.

A GOOD YARN.

In the village of W., lived a man who had once been a Judge of the county and well known all over it by the name of Judge L. He kept a store and saw mill and was always sure to have the best of a bargain on his side, by which means he had gained an ample fortune; and some did not hesitate to call him the biggest rascal in the world. He was very conceited, withal, and used to brag of his business capacity, when any one was near to listen. One rainy day as quite a number were seated around the store, he began as usual, to tell of his great bargains, and at last wound up with the expression:

'Nobody has ever cheated me, nor they can't neither.'

'Judge,' said an old man of the company, 'I've cheated you more than you ever did me.'

'How so,' said the Judge.

'If you will promise you won't go to law bout it, nor do anything, I'll tell you; or else I won't, you're to much of a law character for me.' 'Let's hear!' cried half a dozen voices at once.

'I'll promise,' said the Judge, 'and treat in the bargain if you have.'

'Well do you remember that wagon you robbed me of?'

'I never robbed you of any wagon I only got the best of the bargain,' said the Judge.

'Well, I made up my mind, to have it back, and—

'You never did' interrupted the cute Judge.

'Yes I did, and interest too.'

'How so?' thundered the now enraged Judge.

'Well, you see, Judge, I sold you one day a very nice pine log, and bargained with you for a lot more. Well, that log I stole off your pile down by the mill the night before, and the next day I sold it to you. The next night I drew it back home, and sold it to you the next day, and so I kept on until you had bought your own log of me twenty-seven times!'

'That's a lie!' exclaimed the infuriated Judge, running to his book and examining his log accounts; 'you never sold me twenty-seven logs of the same measurement.'

'I know it,' said the vender in logs, 'by drawing it back and forth, the end wore off, and as it wore, I kept cutting the end off, until it was only ten feet long—just fourteen feet shorter than it was the first time I brought it, and when it got so short, I drew it home again and worked it up into shingles, and the next week you bought the shingles, and I concluded I had got the worth of my wagon back—and stowed away in my pocket-book.'

The exclamation of the Judge was drowned in the shouts of the bystanders, and the log-drawer found the door without the promised treat.

BEAUTIFUL:—When the summer day of youth is slowly wasting away into the night-fall of age, and the shadows of the past year grow deeper and deeper as life wears to a close, it is pleasant to look back through the vista of time upon the joys and sorrows of early years. If we have a home to shelter or rejoice with us, and friends who are gathering around our fireside, then the rough places of our wayfaring will be worn and smoothed away in the twilight of life, whilst the bright sunny spot we have passed through will grow brighter and more beautiful. Happy, indeed, are those whose intercourse with the world has not changed the course of their holier feelings, or broken those musical chords of the heart whose vibrations are so melodious, so tender and so touching in the evening of age.

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.

Dr. Dixon has very decided opinions with reference to tobacco, and indeed all stimulants.

"What, then," he asks, "is tobacco? Why, simply a narcotic—that is (see the dictionary,) 'a stupefier—a demeanor of nervous an muscular energy!' If any man disputes this, and asserts that he finds himself more capable of intellectual or muscular effort when he has a quid in his mouth, we congratulate him on his improved astuteness. We may betray our own want of the precious intellectual quickener, but we will venture the question: How much did it sharpen your logic-chopper when you took the first quid? And how majestically did you stand on your legs when you first felt its effects?

"Our remarks apply in a much more forcible manner to smoking than to chewing. Some people are so silly as to suppose, because they do not spit while smoking, that no harm can ensue; but they should remember that the oil of tobacco, which contains the deadly NICOTINE (equally deadly and almost as rapid in its action as strychnine,) is volatilized, and circulates with the smoke through the delicate lining membrane of the mouth at each whiff of the cigar, and is absorbed by the extensive continuation of this membrane that lines the nostrils, and acts upon the whole body. The smoke of tobacco is indeed much more rapid in its stupefying effect, as every professed smoker knows. It is usually called 'soothing' by its votaries; but this is, of course, only the first stage of stupefaction; it acts precisely as opium or other narcotics do.

"If we have used a moderate share of intellect and very extensive observation aright, we can find no cause of sufficient power except tobacco capable of producing the wrecks of manhood that often comes under our professional notice. The dull leaden eye, the trembling hand, and insecure and unmanly step, the vacillating purpose and incapacity to reason correctly on the most simple subjects, are too often seen connected with the aroma of the deadly weed, as the victim unfolds in trembling accents his tale of blighted prospects and chilled affections.

So far are we from doubting its power over the moral and physical welfare of the race, that we have not a doubt that it has infinitely more to do with the physical imperfection and early death of the children of its votaries, than its great associate, drunkenness itself. The deficiency of virile power in many instances of long-continued smokers is very marked. Every surgeon of experience must have observed it. The local surgical and medical treatment most effective in these cases, proves conclusively that it is to the debilitating and exhausting influence of tobacco that these sad consequences are due.

"One would think that a man's—more especially a young man's—natural instincts would awaken him to the discovery that some horrid vampire was fanning him from mental sleep to physical death; he has before him every day the bright eye, the elastic step, and the lithe limbs of his companions; he sees, but seems not to understand, the quickly averted eye, the expressive and scornful face of insulted woman, as she refuses to take his offered but defiled seat in the omnibus or railway car; he permits her to open the window and expose her health to the chill air, to get a little air untainted with the loathsome aroma of his foul breath.

"A person who is saturated with tobacco, or tobacco poisoned, acquires a sodden or dirty yellow hue; two whiffs of his breath will scent a large room; you may nose him before he takes his seat. Of this he is entirely unconscious; he will give you the full force of his lungs, and for the most part such people have a great desire to approach and annoy you. We have been followed round a large office-table by them, backing continually to escape the nuisance, till we had made a revolution or two before our motive was perceived.

"If there be a vice more prostrating to the body and mind, and more crucifying to all the sympathies of man's spiritual nature, we have yet to be convinced of it."

TIME.

The following eloquent paper on Time, is, we believe, from the pen of Paulding:

I saw a temple reared by the hand of man, standing with its pinnacle in the distant plain. The streams beat about it, the God of nature hurled his thunderbolt against it, yet it stood firm as adamant. Revelry was in the halls; the gay, the happy, the young, the beautiful were there. I returned—and lo! the temple was no more. Its high walls lay in scattered ruin; moss and grass grew rankly there; and at the midnight hour the owl's long cry added to the deep solitude. The young and gay who had revelled there had passed away.

I saw a child rejoicing in his youth, the idol of his mother and the pride of his father. I returned—and that child had become old. Trembling with the weight of years, he stood the last of his generation, a stranger amid the desolation around him.

I saw an old oak standing in all its pride upon the mountain; the birds were carolling in its boughs. I returned—and the oak was leafless and sapless; the winds were playing at their pastimes through its branches.

"Who is this destroyer?" said I to my guardian angel.

"It is Time," said he. "When the morning stars sung together for joy over the new made world, he commenced his course; and when he had destroyed all that is beautiful on the earth, plucked the sun from his sphere, veiled the moon in blood, yea, when he shall have rolled the heavens and earth away as a scroll, then shall an angel from the throne of God come forth, and with one foot upon the sea and one upon the land, lift up his hand toward heaven and swear, by Heaven's Eternal, Time is, Time was, but Time shall be no longer."

SEWARD AND STEVENS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* writes: William H. Seward sat on the floor of the Senate on Friday. His small figure and slim head, the latter covered with smooth gray and white hair, attracted all attention. Simon Cameron graciously gave him a chair, and Mr. Bingham addressed him with the words of welcome and assurance as to his health. Then Thaddeus Stevens engaged in conversation with Mr. Seward. Two physiques ripe for death were they, but Seward looked the older, having not the advantage of a dark wig, like Mr. Stevens. The latter is a grand looking old man always, but on this occasion his firm mouth, strong brows, and habitual firmness of cynicism, gave him great advantage over Seward's irregular and weak face, which showed many facile lines, as of ready wit, but not of deep principles. Seward has always seemed to me to be a literary man, intrusted with statesmanship. His weaknesses are all those of a professional writer. He is fond of talk, of sentimentalizing, of good wine, and frequent rich food, of riding, flattery and company, and he always has his leading speeches and State papers written out, manifolded, and forwarded to the press in abundant time to print them without error or abridgment. It was in this way that he lost position in politics, loving the dream of empire more than the abstract truths of freedom, and too indolent at his age (nearly seventy) to join an aggressive party again.

A rich old lady, ninety years of age, has just died at Clifton, in Somersetshire, who for a long time past believed that she could never sleep except in her carriage. She used, therefore, to ride out in her carriage every afternoon with the blinds drawn to take her daily rest. The carriage was seen daily travelling at a snail's pace over Clifton Downs.

ONE of the greatest evils in the world is that men praise more than practise virtue. The praise of honest industry is on every tongue: but it is very rare that the worker is respected more than the drone.

ENCOURAGE THE YOUNG.—John Ruskin has said, if a young man deserve praise, be sure you give it him, else you do not only run a chance of driving him from the right road by want of encouragement, but you deprive yourself of the happiest privilege you will ever have of rewarding his labor. For it is only the young who can receive much reward from men's praise: the old, when they are great, get too far beyond and above you to care what you think of them. You may urge them with sympathy, and surround them with acclamation, but they will doubt your pleasure and despise your praise. You might have cheered them in their race through the asphodel meadows of their youth; you might have brought the proud, bright scarlet to their faces, if you had but cried once, "Well done" as they dashed up to the first goal of their early ambition. But now their pleasure is in memory, and their ambition is in heaven. They can be kind to you; you can never more be kind to them.

PROMPTNESS.—Promptness is a cardinal virtue. Nothing noble in life can be achieved without it. With it all things are possible. Before it all difficulties vanish, all obstacles disappear. The prompt man is the successful man. He takes time by the forelock. The opportunity comes and he seizes it. Luck is on his side. The forces of nature take his part and act with him. Promptness is not rashness. It never acts blindly. It does not waste its strength in random blows. It strikes at the right moment, and in the right place. It is a wide awake faculty. It sees clearly, and acts a wise decision. It does not put off till to-morrow what ought to be done to-day.

WANTING FRIENDS.—"I wish that I had some good friends to help me on in life."

"Good friends! Why you have ten," replied his master.

I'm sure I haven't half so many, and those I have are too poor to help me.

"Count your fingers my boy."

Dennis looked at his large strong hand.

"Count thumbs and all."

"I have; there are ten," said the lad,

"Then never say you have not got ten good friends to help you on in life. Try what those true friends can do before you begin grumbling and fretting because you do not get any help from others."

RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.

Just wealth enough to keep away
Of want the direful scene;
Just health enough to gild the day,
And made life's course serene;
Virtue enough to act that part
Which is devoid of sin;
Courage enough to ask the heart
"Art thou secure within?"

Religious.

CHRISTIAN TRAINING FOR THE CHILDREN.

We take the following able article on the training of children from the Philadelphia *Ledger*: In the remarkable paper on the Roman Catholics in the May number of the *Atlantic*, it is well said: "The best man is he who can rear the best child; the best woman is she who can rear the best child. The whole virtue of the race, physical, moral, m

Record Inquirer.

...D, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1868.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
GEN. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL:
COL. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

ACCORDING to promise, we issue the INQUIRER this week in an enlarged form. We hope it will come up to the expectations of our friends. We will not make any change in the rates of subscription, nor advertising, but we will insist on a strict compliance with terms hereafter. If subscription is not paid for in advance, our subscribers will have to pay the advance rates.

BE UP AND DOING!

The Chicago Convention will assemble on the 20th of this month. A few days later, at most, candidates to be supported by the Republican party at the approaching Presidential election in November, will be placed in nomination. This will be the signal for action. Friends of Progress, are you ready? If you are not, take immediate steps to put your "house in order." You must not be lulled to sleep by the assurance that the Democratic party *is dead!*

It is all very true that the death of Slavery and Rebellion was in a measure a death blow to the Democratic party as a *great* party, but for the want of some more effective organization and popular name, it is still the common nucleus around which all the elements in opposition to the dominant party centre. In other words it is the camp from which all the sallies upon the hosts of Liberty and Progress are made. It is a well known fact that the ranks are made up of all the elements which compose the various grades of the body-politic, and in which those devoid of principles and integrity appear to predominate over those who may be possessed of a limited amount of conscience. It cannot be successfully denied that mere adventurers, who have no other object than self, and who oppose the Republican party because it is not congenial, are the most responsible leaders. These creatures are all the worse opponents because they are schooled in the arts of trickery and fraud, and they never leave an opportunity pass without bringing them into requisition. They will go any length to carry their point; stop at nothing; and they must be most skillfully encountered by those who are armed with the cause of Right. And the only way to wield the weapons in your hands successfully is to "be up and doing." The forces which you must meet, will be a combination of every party, sect and creed. The Democratic party of itself is a mere keleton, but with the assistance of the thousands who cannot be supplied with offices in the Republican party, and who go hungering for them into any fold, (and there are none more vindictive than this class of creatures,) it becomes a formidable antagonist.

Upon this combination of all the adventurers in the land we are obliged to turn our batteries. Though we might prefer foemen more worthy of our steel, yet we have no election; we must take things as we find them. This being the case we must prepare at once for the contest. Immediately after the announcement of the Chicago nominations let Grant clubs be organized in every township and borough in the county. Nothing but thorough organization will insure a great triumph; such a triumph as the Republican party deserves for its masterly conduct of the affairs of the nation since its accession to power.

Republicans, do not hesitate an hour longer, but proceed to canvass your districts, enroll every voter, take the necessary steps to secure the doubtful and we will have no fears of the result.

THE NEW LAW JUDGE.

His Honor, Judge D. Watson Rowe, lately appointed an additional Law Judge for the 16th Judicial District, by His Excellency Gov. Geary, paid us a visit last week, and tried several causes in the Common Pleas. The profession was delighted with ... and not a few were the compliments ...im. His charges were delivered with ...rness and comprehension. He ... favorable impression upon all ..., and we predict that he will make an excellent and popular Judge. He is said to be the youngest man upon the Bench in the State, which is certainaly a very high compliment.

JUDGE BINGHAM closed the Impeachment case, on the part of the Managers of the House, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock. The case of Andrew Johnson is now with the great Jury, which will render its verdict by the first of the week, we think, at the farthest. The gentleman who now fills the White House, will soon be a private citizen of Tennessee.

THE NEWS.

With Thursday's proceedings the record of the Impeachment trial found on the first page of to-day's paper, closed. On Friday the Senate proceeded at once to business, Mr. Sumner having apparently exhausted his stock of orders, and at three o'clock Mr. Evart's brought his four days' speech to a close, having spoken over seventeen hours altogether. In opening to day he excused his excessive prolixity by happily citing the experience of another counsel who, having made a prolonged argument on contingent reminder before Lord Ellenborough, said, at the usual hour of adjournment, that "he would continue his argument at the pleasure of the Court." To which the Judge ...ied. "We will hear you to-morrow, ... the pleasure of hearing you has long ...e gone." The points of his argument ... were chiefly on the power of the ...ent to make *ad interim* appointments ... such appointments made by Mr. ...but slurring over the fact that they ...n cases of the temporary absence ... of departments from Washing... to the question whether Mr. ... came within the provisions ...enure law. In dealing with ... Evarts exhibited his forte ... kind of hits which, while ...y, are found on examina... no applicability to the ...ted the note addressed ...tors to Mr. Lincoln, ... Mr. Montgomery ... and declaring that ... opinion, and ...enance of the ... also quo... and ... was ...xpressed ...r would ... Pre...

resign. At the close of his argument, Mr. Evarts was congratulated by a large number of Senators and Representatives, Mr. Manager Bingham, Senator Sumner, Senator Conkling, Mr. Speaker Colfax and other Republicans being among those who proffered these courtesies. Mr. Bingham in his closing argument will no doubt take opportunity to reply to some of Mr. Evarts' sharp hits. It is known that he has prepared himself with extracts from a speech made by Mr. Evarts at a Republican meeting in New York, in which he charged the President with advising and encouraging forcible resistance to Congress.

Mr. Stanbery arrived at the Capitol at 1 o'clock, but remained in one of the retiring rooms until after the recess which was taken when Mr. Evarts concluded. He then appeared, and taking a prominent position in the circle in the front of the Clerk's desk, commenced his argument. After Mr. Evarts' clear and snonorous voice, and distinct articulation, Mr. Stanbery is an infliction. He has that sort of solemn gravity, which is apt to run into prosiness. He appeared to be extremely weak, his voice was husky, and his delivery alternated so rapidly between the rising and falling inflections that to the galleries one-half of his utterances were totally lost. One could catch enough, however, to know that he was denouncing impeachment as a partisan measure, originating with the *bad* men of the party, and pressed upon the Senate by the *bad* opinions of these *bad* men. What Mr. Stanbery said to-day was delivered orally and without notes. It is understood that behind this exordium he has a written argument which will be read on Saturday.

There is no change in the position of affairs. The Democrats are playing a bluff game in regard to acquittal; the Republicans know they hold the winning cards, and are confident of the result. From this time out you may look to see this confidence on the increase until it culminates in the removal of the President.

Saturday was an uninteresting day in the progress of the impeachment trial, and deserted galleries and inattentive Senators showed the weariness that is felt at the immoderate length to which the arguments have been protracted. Mr. Stanbery resumed his argument at the opening of the Court, but had spoken but a shourt time when he became exhausted, and the remainder was read by his Secretary, except the closing paragraphs, which Mr. Stanbery delivered. The effort of the late Attorney General is remarkable only for the strong feeling it betrays, and for the quasi-apology it makes for Mr. Johnson in the use of that quotation—which has grown hackneyed in its application to noted offenders—that he "has been more sinned against than sinning." In concluding he said that if the President was to be condemned it should not be in the Senate chamber, but in "the darkest and gloomiest chamber in the subterranean recesses of the Capitol." Perhaps, however, the country will see a special fitness in his conviction in the very chamber in which, whilst being inducted into the second highest office in the gift of the people, he inflicted upon the country that disgracefl scene which brought the blush of shame to the cheek of every American citizen. The closing argument on the part of the Managers, by Mr. Bingham, will be commenced on Monday. It is understood he will occupy two days, and will speak entirely from notes. The case will thus be given to the Senate for judgment by Wednesday. The first business will be the disposition of the various orders regulating the final proceedings, which have been offered during the trial, and postponed until after the close of the arguments. It is thought the Senate may spend a day in the settlement of these preliminary questions. Then will come the discussion, probably in secret session, on the evidence and points of law involved in the trial. Upon the latitude given to the date of the debate tn this consultation, will depend the date of the completion of the trial. The feeling on Saturday was strong against portracted debate, and it was generally believed that a consummation will be reached this week. The belief that the President will be removed grows firmer each day as the trial approaches completion.

Monday brought to the Senate the largest and most brilliant audience assembled since the commencement of the trial. The pressure for tickets from those who wished to hear Mr. Bingham has been immense, and Senators, Representatives and everybody about the Capitol has been run down with applications for these coveted pieces of cardboard. The galleries began to fill up as early as 11 o'clock, and by noon every seat was occupied, the throng overflowing into the passages and blocking up the door-ways. The passages leading to the Senate wing were crowded with anxious waiters, making all sorts of excuses to the officers, to get past the barriers, and importuning members for tickets. The members of the House also showed more than usual interest in the proceedings, nearly one hundred following the Speaker into the Senate. The President's counsel table looked deserted, Messrs. Groesbeck and Nelson being the only two of his advocates present. Messrs. Curtis and Evarts have both gone home, and Mr. Stanbery is still too unwell to attend the trial. Mr. Bingham commenced to speak at quarter past 12 o'clock, and with a brief recess of half an hour, spoke until 4 o'clock. The argument, as far as developed, will unquestionably be considered the great effort of the trial. Mr. Bingham has far more of the eloquence of the orator than either of the President's counsel, whilst his power of conpensation, and of putting his points directly and forcibly before his auditors, was quite in contrast with the unending wordiness of Mr. Evarts. His exordium was striking and in good taste. From the very outset he took the close attention of the Senate and the galleries, and held it unbroken. Very wisely he confined himself to a few points, refusing to follow the President's counsel in their wide range over matters entirely irrelevant, and nearly the whole of his argument was restricted to presenting the one grand issue of the case, that the President's duty was to obey the laws, that he had no judicial power to interpret the Constitution or decide on the constitutionality of the laws; and that any attempt on his part to set aside a law, or refused to obey it because he believed it unconstitutional, was an outrage and a usurpation, and if tolerated would lead to anarchy. In pressing this upon the Senate he made several strong points that had a perceivable effect, especially when he quoted the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Fendall vs. The United States, wherein the Court decided against the competence of the plea that the President could violate a law for the purpose of obtaining a judicial decision upon it. The Court then said that such a plea had no countenance in the Constitution, and that it would give the President power to arrest the legislation of Congress and paralyze the Government. The reading of this authority, rendered more than thirty years ago by the Supreme Court, and having an almost literal application to the case in Court, was listened to by the Senate with an earnest attention that showed how strongly its application was felt. In illustrating his argument Mr. Bingham referred to the Fugitive Slave law, and to the fidelity with which the people of the North executed that law, though it was opposed to all their moral convictions and believed by them to be not only unconstitutional but inhuman. His description of the law and its effects was as fine and eloquent a piece of oratory as we have ever listened to. Its effect upon the auditory was marked. During its delivery there was an intense quiet and strained attention, whilst at its close the ladies in the galleries might be seen wiping away the tears, and even grave Senators showed evidence of the emotion excited. So also was his defence of Mr. Lincoln, against the charge that he had violated the Constitution by suspending the *habeas corpus* law, fervid, impassioned, and delivered with all the earnestness of sincere feeling. The speech was also marked by many felicitous points in its genial ridicule thrown upon the labored and irrelevant essays of the President's counsel, the description of Mr. Evarts' argument is likely to be "immortal because it was eternal,' being keenly appreciated by those who had listened to it. Altogether the speech is likely to be the one most thoroughly listened to and longest remembered.

The statement made by the correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, that an effort was being made to postpone the result of the trial until after the Chicago Convention assembles, is, like most of his assertions, merely the twaddle of the White House. There is no desire on the part of Republican Senators to procrastinate the trial, nor has any meeting been held on the subject. There are no men at the Capitol more anxious for a speedy close of the trial than Speaker Colfax and Senator Wilson, who are the leading contestants of Mr. Wade for the Vice Presidency. Common sense would teach any one that such an effort would be more likely to make capital for Mr. Wade than to injure his prospects of the nomination. Notwithstanding this and other rumors put in circulation, there is no abatement among Republicans in the confidence felt in the result of the trial.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing under date of Saturday, says: Speculation as to the result of the trial is not so rife as early in the week. After much investigation, discussion and feeling, the opinion has settled down to the fact that but two of the Republican Senators are sure to vote for acquittal on every article. The impression also prevails that the conviction will be on four of the eleven articles—the first, second, third and eleventh—those charging violation of the Tenure of Office act, violation of the Constitution in removing Mr. Stanton outright, violation of the law of 1863 in the *ad interim* appointment of Gen. Thomas, and obstructing the legislation of Congress by trying to defeat the operation of the Reconstruction acts.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondent says: It appears that of twelve Senators whose votes are claimed or hoped for by the Managers of the Impeachment, and also by the President's supporters, hardly one can be claimed as *certain* for the President. Besides the insecurity of the expectations concerning Senators, some of the Radicals here pretend to anticipate that Reverdy Johnson, who is classed with the Democrats, is just as likely as not to cast his vote for conviction. But that, of course, is mere speculation.

THE PEOPLE ON IMPEACHMENT.

The Republican party, who form an overwhelming majority of the American people, and upon whom rests the responsibility of the Nationaland nearly all the State Governments, are a unit for convicting Andrew Johnson and removing him from the position he disgraces. The Republican press and all the Republican Conventions held since the impeachment of the President have sustained enthusiastically the action of the House. In Now-York, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and Michigan the Conventions had been held before the attempted removal of Mr. Stanton. From these there could be no expression of the sentiments of the majority of the people through their party organizations. But such of the States as have held conventions since the President was impeached and during his trial—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, and others—have sustained and ratified the action of Congress with their might.

The President's order of removal against Stanton was issued on the 21st of February, and on the 24th he was impeached by the House. On the 26th the Republicans of Wisconsin held their State Convention, and in their resolutions thanked Congress for the action which had been taken, and, while deploring the necessity, declared that the vital interests of the Republic required that the wanton acts of Johnson should be ended by his trial. On the day following the action of the House, the Maine Legislature, in a joint resolution of both houses, sanctioned the measures which Congress had adopted, and sustained the course of the members from that State. On the same day a like resolution was introduced into the Pennsylvania Legislature, and the Assembly of California followed on the next day.

The Ohio Convention, held on the 4th of March, followed the example set by the people of Wisconsin. Their resolutions declared that "the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of Andrew Johnson," and that they approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives in the exercise of its high constitutional prerogative by his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors." On the 11th, the Pennsylvania Convention called upon the Senate, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, "to proceed without fear, favor, or affection," and declared that "the people of that State would stand by and maintain the just judgment of the law." Massachusetts added her voice of approval, in convention held on the 12th, and Michigan, New-Jersey, and Vermont all met in convention on the 18th, and were equally outspoken. Maryland, on the 6th of March, took similar action. The Georgia Convention, on the 9th, as well as the Reconstruction Conventions of nearly or quite all the Southern States, arrayed themselves on the same side. Thus, within a month after the attempted usurpation of the President, the Conventions and Legislatures of a majority of the States have indorsed the impeachment of the President in terms and under circumstances that imply in every instance their expectation of his conviction and removal, and their sanction in advance of the justice and necessity of the verdict.

Many other bodies, representing the popular will in a degree only less than the State Legislatures and Conventions, have been equally emphatic in support of Congress. Their action strengthens the evidences that the majority of the people are a unit in the performance of this painful but manifest duty. The Republican General Committee of this city, the Union League Club, and the State Union League of New-Jersey, were among the first, but only among the first, to express their approval. Other organizations were unreservedly outspoken. In every village where those who upheld the Union and its armies in their struggle with the Rebellion were organized, that organization rallied to the support of the people's representatives promptly, and without pausing to ask what course others would pursue. The voice of the people demanded that Andrew Johnson should have a fair trial, but that he should no longer with impunity violate the laws. But of all the evidences of the popular judgment upon a recreant Chief-Magistrate, the press, or that portion of them who represented the cause of loyalty and liberty in our late struggle, have been most hearty and unanimous. It was not to be expected that journals like *The New-York World*, *Chicago Times*, and *La Crosse Democrat*, which demanded the impeachment of the President as soon as he was inaugurated, should now renew their prayers for the blessing which was then denied them. Nor shall we require *The New-York Herald* and *Times* to renew at this late day that somewhat impetuous demand for the President's impeachment by which they, with commendable enterprise, long since stole the march upon the average public opinion of the day. But among more than a thousand recognized Republican journals of our exchange list, only half a dozen delayed to sustain the action of Congress, and of this tardy band nearly all have since become convinced of the justice of Impeachment, and the necessity of conviction.

An opinion so emphatic and universal, in a crisis so unusual, could not have been obtained by the most wily arts of the politician. A conviction in the popular mind, as earnest and profound as it was general, that Andrew Johnson was irretrievably fallen and abandoned, could alone draw out this popular verdict. Now that his protracted trial draws to a close, it is well to ponder this universal public opinion. It contains the deliberate conclusion of the American people that Andrew Johnson can no longer be permitted to disgrace and endanger the country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Liability of Railroad Companies in Pennsylvania for Injury and Loss of Life from Accidents.

AN ACT relating to railroad companies and common carriers, defining their liabilities, and authorizing them to provide means of indemnity against loss of life and personal injury.

Be it enacted, &c., That when any person shall sustain personal injury or loss of life while lawfully engaged or employed on or about the road, works, depots and premises of a railroad company, or on or about any train or car therein or thereon, of which company such person is not an employee, the right of action and recovery in all such cases against the company shall be such only as would exist if such person were an employee. *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to passengers.

Section 2. That in all actions now or hereafter instituted against common carriers or companies owning, operating or using a railroad as a public highway, wherein steam or other motive power is used, to recover for loss and damage sustained and arising either from personal injuries or loss of life, and for which, by law, such carrier or corporation could be held responsible, only such compensation for loss and damage shall be recovered as the evidence shall clearly prove to have been pecuniarily suffered or sustained, not exceeding, in case of personal injury the sum of $3,000, nor in case of loss of life the sum of $5,000.

Section 3. That it shall be lawful for such carrier or corporation to insure the lives and persons of passengers against loss or injury from accidental causes, and however happening, while in their charge, and for that purpose to issue and sell to such passengers applying for the same, tickets or policies of insurance, specifying the name of the insured, the premium charged, the particular trip, or time covered by the policy, and the amount insured, not exceeding (except at the option of the said carrier or corporation) the sum of $25 for each week of disability, for a period not longer than twenty-six weeks, in case of personal injury; not more than $10,000 in case of death, and all premiums so received shall be kept separate and apart from the other receipts of said carrier or corporation, and shall not be liable for any other claim, debts of demands against such carrier or corporation than those arising out of said policies, and the amount of said premium; and the securities in which the same are invested for the benefit and protection of such policy-holders shall be reported to the Auditor-General annually as a part of the operations of such carrier or corporation as is now provided for by the act entitled "An act to require railroad companies to make uniform reports to the Auditor General," approved April 4, 1859. Provided, nevertheless, that it shall be lawful for any such carrier or corporation, in lieu of issuing tickets as aforesaid, to keep on sale at their ticket office the policies of insurance or indemnity against personal injury or death resulting from accidental causes, issued by insurance companies incorporated for any such purposes as shall have an actual *bona fide* cash capital invested in securities approved by the Governor, State Treasurer and Auditor General of this Commonwealth of at least $200,000. *Provided*, That a recovery upon any policy issued or sold under the provisions of this act shall be no bar to a recovery under the provisions of the second section of this act.

Section 4. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and any provisions in the acts incorporating such common carriers or corporations inconsistent herewith, shall be repealed upon the acceptance of the provisions of this act by such carriers or corporations, and upon the acceptance of the provisions hereby by any carrier or corporation, the same shall become a part of its act of incorporation.

Approved the 4th day of April, 1868.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

The State Elections South.

Notwithstanding all the reports to the contrary—not even the dispatch of General Meade that the Democrats had a majority in the Legislature of Georgia—that State, one of the most powerful aids in the rebellion, and having a large preponderance of white voters—has declared for the Republican policy of Reconstruction. She has ratified the Constitution by from seven to ten thousand majority; has chosen the Republican candidate for Governor by about the same majority; and has elected a majority of Republicans to the Legislature—thus securing two United States Senators of the same political complexion, and adding one more State to the number ratifying the Constitutional Amendment. A majority of the members of Congress is also Republican. Considering that Georgia, like North-Carolina, contains a population in which the whites largely outnumber the blacks, it affords the agreeable assurance that the whites are beginning to see and understand their true situation and that they will no longer be willing to sacrifice their material interests and future prosperity by clinging to an idea which is dead and buried and beyond the power of resurrection.

As to Louisiana, all the first telegrams were unfavorable to the success of Reconstruction there. Even within the last four days it was reported on what was regarded as good authority that the enemies of the Union had succeeded in electing a majority of the Senate, which would be sufficient to prevent the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment. But like all the rest the report had no foundation in fact. The Republicans have carried everything as in Arkansas, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia. The majority for the Constitution is set down at over seventeen thousand. The majority for Governor at least as much: a decided majority in both branches of the Legislature, and all the members of Congress except one whose seat will be contested on the ground of fraudulent voting. Here are five States practically reconstructed under the laws of Congress, and should these—Arkansas has already done so—ratify the Amendment to the Construction of the United States, it will become part and parcel of that precious instrument.

Thus, with all the hostility of JOHNSON, and that of his peculiar as well as new-made friends to the Reconstruction of the late rebel States as provided for by Congress, and all their many secret and mischievous schemes to thwart it in the interest of unrepentant traitors, it is triumphant. The States yet to hold their elections should learn an impressive lesson from this result, lay aside their old, hurtful prejudices, and join in the work of regeneration.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

The Fifteenth General Conference of the M. E. Church was called to order at Chicago on Friday last, and will sit four weeks. Nine bishops and 235 delegates comprise the Conference, but visiting delegates are expected from all parts of the country.

THE new Congress Hall, at Saratoga, to be finished next spring, will accommodate from one thousand to twelve hundred people.

How Cold-Blooded Murder is Plotted by the Ku-Klux Klan.

JAK CAMPBELL, the "Supreme Grand Cyclos" of the Ku-Klux-Klan of Memphis, Tenn., has been publishing several exposes of the doings and designs of that infamos organization. In a letter to the Memphis *Bulletin* of May 1, he says:—

Before adjourning a meeting of the "Assssination Committee" was called for noon next day, and they met in a building not a hundred miles from Jefferson street, and proceeded to discuss how it was best to manipulate "Old Unctuous," as I used to call him in reportorial days. The committee was divided into sub-committees, and from 3 o'clock that afternoon until the next meeting, Judge Barbour Lewis was shadowed, but his shadow had strict instructions from me to commit no overt act until authorized. Had it not been for that, Lewis' hands would now be out of the County Treasury. Various plans were suggested and discussed—the rope, the dagger, and the pistol—and one of the committees appointed, was for the selection of a suitable tree on which to hang the object of the enmity of this "Base Ball or Glee Club." It was selected; and I will also tell you, Messrs. Editors, where it is situated. In the rear of the Catholic graveyard, and between Dunlap avenue and the Jewish graveyard, on the left-hand side going out of town, towards the Jewish Cemetery, is a vacant lot of large dimensions, on which is now growing three trees, which from an irregular triangle, the trees being from twenty to thirty feet apart. It was the middle one of this trio, forming, as it were, the apex of the triangle, which these "religiously nurtured" young men selected for my friend Barbour Lewis' benefit. On this tree, jutting towards the street, comes out a limb square from the trunk; over this limb these religiously nurtured "sixteen" intended to have thrown a rope, and most religiously hung the gentleman. So you see, Mr. Editor, they had selected, through a member of your committee, the gallows tree, between two veritable places of skulls. I forgot to say in the proper place that the office of Mr. Lewis, on Second street, was most critically examined by different members of the committee, and at one time it was thought probable that it would be a good place for a little quiet, recreative strangulation.

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

LOUIS NAPOLEON was sixty years old on April 20th.

BLUE is said to be the prevailing fashionable color in London.

SENATOR DRAKE of Missouri has published a strong address in favor of impartial suffrage.

THE Legislature of Arkansas has elected Hon. B. F. Rice and A. McDonald, both Republicans, to represent that State in the United States Senate.

THE Republican State Central committee is called by its chairman, the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, to meet at 1105 Chestnut street, May 12. We print elsewhere a list of the members.

IT is announced that the President has command of over *seven millions of dollars* that he can use wherewith to corrupt the Court of Impeachment. We shall see.

JOHN MINOR BOTTS expresses the belief that the constitution soon to be presented for the endorsement of Virginia, is altogether the best one she has ever had.

ON the day the Constitutional Convention met, South Carolina Bonds were selling at 25 cts. on the dollar; to day they are quoted at 53. Mark the difference.

THE New York *Sun* goes into an elaborate calculation of how the National Democratic Convention will cast its first ballot for President. It gives Pendleton 194, Seymour 98, and 25 it ranks as doubtful.

THE principal Republican journals of Pennsylvania, received at this office, urge Impartial Suffrage as one of the main planks to be adopted by the party at the National Convention.

THE Republicans have carried South Carolina by 40,000 majority. In Charleston, only, 75 whites voted for a Convention last November, while 600 voted for the Constitution last week.

MAJOR GENERALS ORD AND MCDOWELL exchange commands under the recent orders of the War Department. The officer who receives California in lieu of Mississippi, however, has the best of the bargain by great odds.

THE amount of coin in Treasury will be stated as exceeding $84,000,000 and the amount of currency $23,000,000. During the month several millions of gold were sold, as the amount on hand was larger than the necessities of the department required.

DELEGATES to the National Republican Convention at Chicago are to be passed free over the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central roads. The passes are to be issued through the State Central Committees, on application to Dr. C. V. Dyer, Chairman of the Local Committee at Chicago.

THE following are the receipts from customs at the ports named below, from April 20 to 25, inclusive: Boston, $278,294; New York, $2,257,000; Philadelphia, $286,975; Baltimore (April 13 to 25), $337,784; New Orleans (April 6 to 13), $224,418. Total, $3,484,441.

WE consider it good law and logic, the remark of Gen. Sherman, that "If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose, he has a right to stay in for all, and when the fight is over, the hand that drops the musket cannot be denied the ballot."

HUNDREDS of applications are being received at the Treasury Department for appointments. There are no vacancies, consequently no more ppointments can be made. Among the applicants are many ladies, but as all the bureaus are full, their applications must wait until some vacancy occurs.

NEBRASKA suggests "Grant and Thayer" as the ticket for the coming campaign. The State political convention, as well as that of the Soldiers and Sailors, held concurrently, passed off with harmony and enthusiasm. Congress is strongly and unequivocally endorsed.

THE New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger predicts that the Copperheads at their approaching convention in New York, will nominate Senator Hendricks of Indiana, for President, and Gov. English of Connecticut, or Mayor Hoffman of New York, for Vice President.

THE Republicans of Georgia have made a clean sweep, electing the Governor, a majority in both branches of the Legislature, and four out of seven Congressmen. Over forty-five thousand white men have voted the Republican ticket, and over fifteen thousand black men have been forced and swindled into voting the disunion ticket.

THE minuteness of the new style of bonnets has enabled economical milliners in Paris to announce bonnets for three cents each, made of thin, pliable strips of wood, woven like a net, and with the interstices filled with very narrow ribbon. Of course these three cent bonnets may be "trimmed" up to the highest possible price.

IN the New York Legislature a bill has been introduced providing that it shall be unlawful for one first cousin to engage or to agree to marry another first cousin of the same consanguinity. Any person violating the proposed law may be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisonment for not longer than one year, or poth fine and improvement.

PERSONS who intend attending the National Republican Convention in Chicago, will be interested in knowing that a number of leading Republicans have called a meeting at that place to consider the feasibility of erecting a wigwam on the lake shour for the use of the convention. The movement contemplates a building large enough to accomodate 120,000 visitors.

GENERAL MEADE has issued an order convening a board of officers at Atlanta on the 4th instant, to count the returns of the election and report the officers elected to the commanding general. The board is empowered to examine into the conduct of the election, abuses, frauds, &c., and report the facts to General Meade. The board has power to send for persons, and all authority to make the investigation complete.

LANCASTER made a vigorous effort towards rolling off the burden of Democracy and debt which has smothered her for long years. The sucess of our friends in this ancient stronghold of the enemy we accept as an auspicious indication of the result of the campaign on which we are entering, and to the State at large it conveys a valuable lesson. Earnest and determined action is the assurance of victory.

THE new Constitution of Mississippi is nearly finished, and the Convention will probably adjourn before the middle of next week. The article on the franchise allows all men to vote with the exception of those who held office prior to the rebellion, and perverted their official authority to aid in making war against the United States, and in building up on the Confederate Government.

A correspondent asks the *Tribune* whether we are not insolvent as a nation. To which that journal replies, No! We own $2,500,000,000, and we own 25,000,000,000 of property—*i. e.*, we own a tenth of all we are worth. We cannot pay this immediately, but it is absured to say that we cannot pay the interest on it, and ultimately so much of the principal as we can put to no better use than to pay it.

GEN. SCHOFIELD refuses to lend himself to the machiations of the President. *Ad interim* honors have no charm for his eye. The renown that springs from so doubtful a source, and that has already damned Lorenzo Thomas, is set aside, not longingly, as Cæsar put aside the proffered crown, but promptly, as becomes a patriotic soldier.

WHO is Andrew Johnson? The intellectual agencies of the country are busy at work on Mr. Nelson's enigma. The *Nation* of this week considers him to be in part a barbarian, while the New York *Sun* of yesterday pronounces him an opium eater. We trust that by next week we may be enable to describe him as a private gentleman of Greenville, Tennessee.

A GOOD deal is being said by the Johnsonites about Sergeant Bates carrying a United States flag from Vicksburg to Washington without being shot at, but they forgot to explain why so many Union men are being murdered in different parts of the same region. Perhaps the Sergeant blew long and loud that Rebel horn which he carried. Andy gave him fifty dollars when he arrived in Washington, but we reckon this latter "trick" will hardly affect the impeachment verdict.

ALFRED, the popular son of Queen Victoria, he whom the people wish had come into this wicked world before that queer bundle of imbecility and animalism, the Prince of Wales, has been shot at and wounded in Australia. This was the work of a man said to be a Fenian named Farrel, who has been tried, found guilty and sentenced to death. Alfred is a great favorite. He takes as naturally to sea as a duck to water: and so long as the old country is content with monarchy, it were a pity to injure such a good young man, as prince Alfred.

A GALVESTON dispatch says: A special express from Monterey on the 24th of April, brings an official complaint from Consel Ulrich to Secretary Seward of an outrage upon six American merchants of Monterey, by the names of Lockhart, Potter, Rathrens, Montgomery, Scaptha and Rice, who were sent to the calaboose by order of the Governor's secretary and detained among filth and vermin and the vilest felons till morning, when they were commanded to perform the most disgusting offices and sweep the prison. On refusing they were flogged by the felons at the order of the jailor, and arraigned before the Alcade, fined and compelled to pay for the return of their watches and money. No apology or redress has been offered.

THE work of reconstruction since the passage of the Amendatory act, has been rapid. Arkansas, Louisiana, North and South Carolina have approved their new Constitutions, and elected Republican State officers, Legislators and Congressmen. The Arkansas Legislature has met; chosen two Republican Senators to Congress, and adopted the Fourteenth Article of the National Constitution, and its Senators and Representatives are now waiting in Washington for the termination of the trial of Johnson, before applying for seats in Congress. There should not and we presume, will not be any delay in their admission.

IN the House of Commons last week Mr. McDougall, of Nova Scotia, moved resolutions of repeal, and delivered a speech upon the state of feeling in Nova Scotia, insisting that if the people of that province were not released from the Confederation bloodshed might be the result. The effort to get the house into Committee of the whole on the resolution was vigorously opposed, and after a long debate the motion was lost. An amendment confirming the principles of the Confederation in strong terms was then carried by a large majority.

CURIOUS, isn't it, that every time the United States have grown prosperous under protection they have been seduced into free trade? and every time they have fallen into bankruptcy, national and individual, they have gone back to protection for a remedy and found it? Witness 1812, 1845, 1852, 1861, four their periods of protective policy, and the tariffs of 1816, 1833, 1846 1857, for the dates of their delusion.

THE public debt statement for April will not be issued until Tuesday, the 5th inst. It will show a decrease of eight millions of dollars, which is larger than that of any previous month this year. It is accounted for by the fact that while the Goverment expenditures, particularly those of the War Department, which are usually very heavy, have been comparatively light. The receipts from customs have been unexpectedly large, and the receipts from internal revenue have not fallen off.

A vote was recorded in the British House of Commons yesterday that clearly foreshadows one of the most important events in the annals of the United Kingdom. We refer, of course, to the adoption of Mr. Gladstone's resolution for the abolition of the Irish Church, by the decisive majority of sixty-five, and the humiliating defeat to which the Tory party was thus subjected. With great earnestness and power did Mr. Disraeli, the new Promier combat this measure, sustained, as he was, by all the influence of the Government, and the final debate between Gladstone and Disraeli was fiery, eloquent and sharp.

THE House of Representatives took up the resolution offered by Mr. Brooks relative to the singning of the Alta Vela letter by the Managers of the impeachment trial. The debate thereupon was lengthy and very personal, and carried on by Messrs. Logan, Butler, Brooks and others. Mr. Butler charged Brooks with calling him a gold robber. Mr. Brooks acknowledged this, and claimed his exposure had caused Butler to surrender the gold he had seized from citizens of New York at New Orleans. Mr. Butler alluded to Brooks' suit with Mr. Clark, to settle business growing out of the ownership of the New York *Express*. Finally the House tabled Brooks' resolution by yeas, sixty-nine, nays twenty-six,

THE AMERICAN INDUSTRICAL LEAGUE met in New York on Tuesday, last. Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper, Col. Julian Allen, Rev. Herman Bokers, of Tennessee, and others made addresses in favor of the principle of protection. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring that, at all cost to individuals, the public faith with national creditors must be maintained unbroken, and that any attempt to evade, on any pretext, the just obligations of the country, would be at once dishonest and unwise, exposing the nation to the contempt and execration of the civilized world, and undermining the foundations of all private credit.

A Washington letter to the Detroit *Post* (Radical, and Senator Chandler's organ.) says that Ben Wade recently made reply to some office-seekers, as follows: "Gentlemen I am not open to buy or sell, and do not expect or intend to be. If I shall be President for a few months, I shall try to get the best and most capable and honest men to fill offices; and in doing so I shall have no prejudice against your State more than any other in the selection; but my great object will be to find such men wherever they are, and I shall try to do it, whether it makes or mars my being Vice President or being anything else. I don't care enough for office to turn from this course."

MILES O'REILLY, speaking for the War Democrats, disclaims all sympathy with or respect for Pendleton and his repudiation and surrender principles, and threatens most unequivocally to bolt if he should be nominated. "The War Democrats," says he, "are only retained in the ranks of an organization that has outraged patriotism for so many years, with the slightest link of association," and "they will never help, directly or indirectly, by assertion or silence, by action or idleness, the election of the ultra Copperhead and false hearted Northerner, George H. Pendleton."

LIVERY STABLES, in rear of the "Mengel House," Bedford, Pa.,

MENGEL & BURNS, Proprietors.

The undersigned would inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish Horses, Buggies, Carriages, Sporting Wagons, or anything in the Livery line of business, in good style and at moderate charges. Terms: Cash, unless by special agreement.

jan24'68:tf. MENGEL & BURNS.

FURNITURE AND CABINET ROOMS!

THOMAS MERWINE, *at the "Old Right Workshop,"* has re-opened the Cabinet and furniture business in that part of the town, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture, at cheap rates. Call and examine his work before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. Special attention paid to the manufacture and furnishing of Coffins. Terms reasonable. 1may3m

Miscellaneous.

NEW YORK COLUMN.

"COSTAR'S" PREPARATIONS.

EVERYBODY—TRIES THEM.
EVERYBODY—USES THEM.
EVERYBODY—BELIEVES IN THEM.
EVERYBODY—RECOMMENDS THEM.

Are you troubled by Rats, Mice, Roaches Ants, &c.? Buy a 25c. or 50c. Box of—

Costar's Exterminators.

"Only Infallible Remedies known." "Free from Poison." "Not dangerous to the Human Family." "Rats come out of their holes to die." Improved to keep in any climate.

Are you annoyed with Bed-Bugs? Can't sleep nights! Buy a 25c. or 50c Bottle of—

"Costar's Bed-Bug Exter.

A Liquid "Destroys and prevents Bed-Bugs." "Never Fails."

For Moths in Furs, Woolens, Carpets, &c. &c. Buy a 25c or 50c Flask of—

"Costar's Insect Powder.

Destroys instantly Fleas and all Insects on Animals, &c.

"A sure thing." Thousands testify to its merits. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of—

"Costar's" Corn Solvent.

For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c. "Try it."

Don't suffer with Pain! A Wonderful power of Healing! Every family should keep it in the house. Buy a 25c or 50c Box of

"Costar's" Buckthorn Salve.

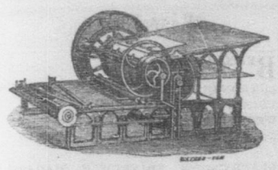
Its effects are immediate. For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Wounds, Sore Breasts, Piles, Ulcers, Old Sores, Itch, Scrofula and Cutaneous Eruptions, Chapped Hands, Lips, &c., Bites of Animals, Insects, &c.

"A Universal Dinner Pill" (sugar-coated.) 30 years administered in a Physician's Practice. 25c and 50c Boxes—

"Costar's" Bishop Pills.

Of extraordinary efficacy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, General Debility, Liver Complaints, Chills, Fevers, &c. Not griping. Gentle, mild and soothing.

"That Cough will



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY, 8, 1868.

THE INQUIRER ENLARGED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

HO! FOR THE CAMPAIGN!

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

AND

BEDFORD INQUIRER

FOR THREE DOLLARS!

The proprietors have enlarged the INQUIRER to an eight column paper. We were compelled to do this to meet the growing wants of our community. The addition of a column to each page, together with considerable addition to the length, will enable us to lay before our readers much more matter than we did formerly, and give them all the advantages of both a local and general newspaper.

INQUIRER FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will issue the Inquirer from the 1st of June until the 7th day of November, 1868, (the close of the Presidential campaign,) for the following comparatively low figures:

1 copy, in advance	75
10 copies, in advance	$6.00
20 copies, in advance	11.00
50 copies, in advance	25.00

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

We will also send the New York Weekly Tribune, and Bedford INQUIRER, for one year, to any person who will pay me three dollars in advance. Those who have already paid us in advance for the Inquirer, since the first of February, by paying us one dollar additional will have the Tribune sent to them from the 1st of May 1868, to the 1st of May 1869. This is one of the best opportunities ever offered. The campaign will be a most animated one, and to give our readers the advantage of a leading newspaper we have made this arrangement. Now is the time to subscribe. Who will raise a club for the campaign?

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may:27. *Editors and Proprietors.*

Local Affairs.

We have not sent off our club for the *Tribune* yet. Persons desiring to avail themselves of our offer will apply at once.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for May, filled with its usual fashions, entertaining reading, receipts, easy chair, &c., is *not* upon our table though we have sold a large number of copies at the counter of the INQUIRER BOOK STORE. Why is this, Mr. Godey?

REMOVAL!—The Office of the "Printers, Circular" and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse, formerly located at 36 Hudson Street, has been removed to 515 Minor Street. Address all orders for material to R. S. Menamin, 515 Minor Street, Philadelphia, Penna

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS.—The Legislature of our State last week passed a bill authorizing and directing the Recorders of Deeds in the several counties of this Commonwealth to record the discharges of all honorably discharged officers and soldiers. This will enable soldiers to avoid that trouble which so frequently results from the loss of discharge papers.

A POETICAL FRIEND hands us the following impromtu lines,

Once on a time, in strong petition,
Prayed the people to the Lord,
Asking for some *special* blessing,
Each poured out his word;
Then the Lord said "These, my people,
Unto me with fervor pant,
They have asked for *special* favor
I will give a GENERAL GRANT."

WHILE visiting Bloody Run, the other day, we had the pleasure of passing through and examing the building erected by Mr. Harris, of that place. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, in the county. Mr. Harris, the proprietor and architect, has so designed it that it meets all the wants which such a building should meet. This gentlemen deserves the thanks of that community for his indefatigable exertions to supply a great want, and, at the same time, adding so much to the architectural beauty of the place.

MEETING OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania will meet in Harrisburg on May 4, 1868. The following is the list of the counties of the Middle District, with the return day.

First Monday of May—Lancaster, York and Adams.

Second Monday of May—Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset.

Third Monday—Dauphin, Lebanon, Centre Mifflin, Juniata, Huntingdon and Blair.

Fourth Monday—Cases specially assigned.

HAS Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? The PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured more persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits. It

GOOD TEMPLAR CONVENTION.—The Good Templars of the West Juniata District, assembled in quarterly Convention, at Bloody Run, on Tuesday of last week and remained in session until Thursday. A number of subjects were submitted to the Convention and thoroughly discussed. Among the numerous delegates and visitors we had the pleasure of meeting Rev. J. S. McMurray, Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania. Rev. William Gwinn, of Williamsburg, Sheriff Bathhurst, of Huntingdon county, A. S. Stevens, of Altoona, Col. J. F. Lowery and many others. Homes were provided for the delegates by the good people of Bloody Run, and barring the dampness of the weather on Tuesday, the Convention passed off very pleasantly.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Pursuant to notice a large and respectable meeting of the friends of Temperance, was held in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, the 29th inst. In the absence of the President of the County Temperance Union, A. J. Middleton, of Bedford, was called to the chair. The ladies then favored the audience with a temperance ode. J. R. Durborrow introduced the orator of the evening, the Rev. Daniel Hartman, State Agent of the Good Templars, who delivered a most able and thrilling discourse which was listened to with delight for an hour and a quarter. Hon. John Cessna, owing to the lateness of the hour, excused himself from making a speech and moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the orator of the evening for his able and convincing address which was unanimously agreed to.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, Pa. May 1st, 1868, J. M. Anderson, Esq. Miss A. M. Ash, George Blackburn, Isaac Biel, Andrew Baker, Mrs Mary Ann Barley, Miss M. Boyd, Joram Osiah Barley, George Bennett, Ellen A. Bloom, Isreal P. Bruner, Archy Blair, Phebe Boor, Ellen Bridges, John W. Cramer, 3, Phillip Claycomb, George Carr, John B. Carpenter, George Cressend, David Condes, Winnean Clonden, Elias Corle, Mrs Elizabeth Defibaugh, G. W. Dilver, Esq, Jacob Duncle, Julian Derisner, S. Darr, Isaac Devore, John Dicken, Jasper Newten Dreninud, Samuel Evans, Elizabeth Elliott, George Furst, Henry J. Feather, Mary E. Fitzsimmons, G. W. Gates, Market Gardner, T. Garrett, L. Gaupp, S. M. Growden, William Gillen, Jesse Gorden, Abbut O. Growden, John A. Hensey, Anne E. Hardinger, Hess & Mable, Rosannah Harris, Simon Harcleroad, John A. Hershizer, Margant Hall, Ellen Hook, J. H. Harbaugh, Musie Hetzel, Tharton Hendrickson, Magant Haight, John Herley, H. W. Herrin, Amanda Height, Mrs Nancy B. Johnson, Mary E. James, Mrs S. C. Kegg, Thomas Krichbaum, Nicholas A. Kegg, Jeremiah H. Kennedy, Alice Leader, Nancy Leasure, Ann Ledig, H. T. Logue, J. Lafferty, Elizabeth Love, Allen Mock, Florian Martindale, Jack McCleary, Sally Marching, John F. Mechtley, Samuel Meressea, Miss Devore Miller, Mrs Andrew Mullindix, Thomas Mullinix, W. McPherson, Mary E. Morris, W. McClellan, George May, Eliza Muller, Margaret Meyers, Bengamin T. Morgart, Jacob Mock, Margaret Overocker, Henry F. Oster, George D. Pecht, J. Richard, John T. Rice, Mary A. Rock, T. Strauss, Able Smith, Jacob Sink, George Sink, Ann Shader, Charles D. Shrick, Elizabeth Skelley, A. C. Slogan, Isaac Shotter, Leonard Shaffer, E. T. Statler, James A. Scott, Daniel Sliger, Miss Josephine Suds, Miss M. A. Turner, Miss Thomas Taft, & Co., J. & J. Tipton, Ann D. Trout, Daniel Troutman, Elizabeth Tipton, Elizabeth Vicroy, J. A. Valentine, Orange E. Vicroy, Miss Mary Williams, Jeremiah Weyandt, Thomas M. Wolfe, C. T. Wetzel, J. B. Ward, James H. Way, J. Wolford, Harriet Wilger, Robert Wagner, Samuel Whip, Jane D. Wertz, Wilson Zernbower, Harriet Zimmerly,

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—The eighth Annual Sunday School Convention and Institute for the Juniata District, will be held in the M. E. Church of this place, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, May 19th, 20th and 21st. The services of Rev. J. H. Vincent of New York, who has had large and successful experience in the management of Sunday Schools, have been engaged for the occasion, and he will conduct the Institute. The Convention will be opened at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the 19th. It is anticipated that this will be the largest and most beneficial convention yet held in the district; and it is earnestly hoped that all interested in the cause of Sabbath Schools will make it convenient to attend. It will be gratifying to the laborers in the Sunday School work to have the opportunity afforded to hear the views and understand the practice of Rev. Mr. Vincent, whose ability in this particular, we are assured, is universally acknowledged, wherever he has been.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

"GRANT AS A SOLDIER AND A STATESMAN." —J. B. Barr & Co. Hartford, Connecticut, have in press a work with the above title, almost ready for delivery. It is the production of Edward Howland. It proposes to be an inquiry into the character of General Grant, with special regard to his fitness for advanced posts in times of tempestuous civil commotion, as well as in those of actual war; and thus forming a succinct history, of his military and civil career; and judging it by the specimen pages sent us, we have no hesitation in saying that it will be a complete success.

It will be sold by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county and town to canvass for it. It will contain nearly 650 closely printed octavo pages, from new stereotype plates, on good paper, and will be appropriately illustrated with nine full page engravings including a steel engraving, of General Grant.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—From the Auditor General's report, on railroads we glean the following in reference the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad: Capital stock, $1,100,000; amount of stock subscribed, 12,319 common, 2,815 preferred; total amount now paid in of capital stock, $685,130 03; total amount of funded debt, $1,656,242 00; cost of construction and equipment, $2,192,814 35. Length of main line, 44 miles: number of engine houses and shops, 6; engines, 16; first class passenger cars, 4; baggage, mail and express do., 2; freight do., 8; coal do., 50; wooden bridges, 40; stations on road, 13; wood and water do., 8; total passengers carried, 30,305; gross tonnage 250,388; total expenses, $124,108 77; total receipts, $186,450 91.—*Huntingdon Globe.*

THE METHODIST.—The late issue of this excellent church weekly has been received and we are glad to give it a place among our exchanges. The *Methodist* is, without a doubt, one of the best of the many good church papers published, and we feel assured that did our friends of the denomination it represents, but know its intrinsic worth as a journal of church literature, they would not be without a copy. It is a large octavo sheet, printed in clear type, at $2.50 per year in advance. Address—H. W. Douglas, Publishing Agent, No 114, Nassau Street, New York.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW—The following is the eight hour law passed at the late session of the Legislature:

SEC. 1. That on and after the first day of July, 1868, eight hours of labor between the rising and setting of the sun, shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day, when there is no contract or agreement to the contrary. *Provided*, The pay be the same as in ten hours.

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to, or in any way affect, farm or agricultural labor or service by the year, month or week; nor shall any person be prevented by anything herein contained, from working as many hours overwork, or extra work as he or she may see fit, the compensation to be agreed upon between the employer and employee.

SEC. 3. All other acts or parts of acts relating to the hours of labor which shall constitute a day's work in this State or repealed.

"Poor Tom's a'cold."

How warm soe'er the genial sun
May look in kindness on the earth,
In Tom Jones' veins no cheering warmth
Dispels the gloomy sorrow of his soul.
Dyspepsia, like a goblin hunts him down,
Ague, grim chamberlain, lights him to bed,
While Dullness, Vertigo, and Headache dire,
With fiercer aches combine to make him groan.

Harken, Thomas, to instruction:
For all thy ills a remedy is found,
A Panacea, certain, pleasant, sure,
PLANTATION BITTERS—S. T.—1860—X.,
A wondrous Tonic, made by Dr. Drake.

We presume "poor Tom's" case is not worse than hundreds who are cured daily by this wonderful medicine. 2t

A NUMBER of persons are availing themselves of our proposition to furnish the INQUIRER and *New York Tribune* for one year for THREE DOLLARS. They will please remember that we want the money in advance—$2 for the INQUIRER and $1 for the *Tribune*. The liberality of the proposition must be apparent to all and unless we have the money for both papers IN ADVANCE, we cannot do it. We ought to introduce at least 500 copies of the *Tribune* into the county by this arrangement. tf.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for April, 1868. Edited by Prof. J. R. Lowell and Charles E. Norton. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

This grand old quarterly has long stood forth as the first in rank among our American periodical literature, and has deservedly attained an honorable position alongside the best of the English Quarterlies; indeed in vigor and originality it is not surpassed, if equalled, by any of them. The present number is an unusually interesting one, both as regards the variety of its topics and the ability with which they are treated. The Metropolitan Board of Health of New York is an article on municipal reform in our modern Gotham. The Church and Religion, is an interesting discussion, by C. E. Norton, of the revival of the sacerdotal spirit in the churches of both Europe and America, which he regards as the protest of the priesthood against the growing spirit of religious liberty, the legitimate offspring of civil liberty. He, however, makes some unwarrantable flings at the church generally, as when he declares that "So far as the most intelligent portion of society at the present day is concerned, the Church in its actual constitution is anachronism." It is true there is far too much mediocrity in the church for the churche's good, but there are still many bright intellects in all branches of the church, independent and original minds, that effectually redeem it from any such slanders and keep it at least abreast of the intellectual progress of the age. Quotation and Originality, is an unusually interesting essay by R. W. Emerson. The following paragraph on borrowing will serve to give an idea of the whole paper, and at the same time show where many people get their wit:

"The borrowing is often honest enough, and comes of magnanimity and stoutness. A great man quotes bravely, and will not draw on his invention when his memory serves him with a word as good. What he quotes he fills with his own voice and humor, and the whole cyclopædia of his table-talk is presently believed to be his own. Thirty years ago, when Mr. Webster at the bar on or in the Senate filled the eyes and minds of young men, you might often hear cited as Mr. Webster's three rules: first, never to do to-day what he could defer till to-morrow; secondly, never to do himself what he could make another do for him; and, thirdly never to pay any debt to-day. Well, they are none the worse for being already told, in the last generation, of Sheridan; and we find in Grimm's "*Memoires*" that Sheridan got them from the witty D'Argenson; who, no doubt, if we could consult him, could tell of whom he first heard them. In our own college days, we remember hearing other pieces of Mr. Webster's advice to students—among others, this: that, when he opened a new book, he turned to the table of contents, took a pen, and sketched a sheet of matters and topics—what he knew and what he thought—before he read the book. But we find in Southey's "Commonplace Book" this said to the Earl of Strafford: "I learned one rule of him," says Sir G. Radcliffe, "which I think worthy to be remembered. When he met with a well penned oration or tract upon any subject, he framed a speech upon the same argument, inventing and disposing what seemed fit to be said upon that subject, before he read the book: then reading, he compared his own with the author's, and noted his own defects and the author's art and fullness; whereby he drew all that ran in the author more strictly, and might better judge of his own wants to supply them." We remember to have heard Mr. Samuel Rogers, in London to relate, among other anecdotes of the Duke of Wellington, that a lady having expressed in his presence a passionate wish to witness a great victory, he replied: "Madam, there is nothing so dreadful as a great victory—excepting a great defeat." But this speech is also D'Argenson's, and is reported by Grimm."

"Shakespeare Once More" by James Russel Lowell is a paper of more than ordinary merit, and will find many appreciative readers. "The Poor Laws of New England" and "Expatriation and Naturalizaton" are discussions of the live, practical topics of the day which must at all times be interesting to all who understand the importance of the themes they discuss. The North American shows its appreciation of the practical character of the people it addresses by giving ample space to practical discussions of this class and calling the ablest minds to grapple with the task.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. S. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steekman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
Deputy Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—Michael S. Ritchey, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—D. R. Anderson, Michael Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—E. F. Kerr. *Clerk*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician* —Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—James Mattingly, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—O. E. Shannon.
Assistant Burgess—Philip Huzzard.
Council—Thomas H. Lyons, John Boor, A. W. Mower, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and T. R. Gettys. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—John H. Rush.
Constable—William Gephart.
High Constable—John Harris.
School Directors—Job Mann, S. L. Russell, T. R. Gettys, Jacob Reed, John Cessna and H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—J. W. Lingenfelter. *Treasurer*—T. R. Gettys.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. B. G. W. Reed.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Penn Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Post No. 102, G. A. R. meets every Thursday evening, in the second story of Lingenfelter's Law Building.

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCY of Durborrow & Lutz, has effected the sale of a number of tracts of land within the last few weeks. This is one of the best means of disposing of land that can be successfully employed. Lands are sold at the price established by the owner, without any effort on his part, and at comparatively little or no expense; and without the public even knowing whose lands are offered for sale. Persons having lands to sell will do well to employ them while those desiring to buy should not fail to apply at once. tf.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 5th inst., at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Q. McAtee, Mr. FRED. SILL to Mrs. E. BEITZELL.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Jacob Beckley, by the Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. AUSTIN WRIGHT and Miss MARY M. BECKLEY, both of this county.

DIED.

On the 26th ult., in Union tp., JOHN W. FICKES, aged 35 years, 3 months and 23 days.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,
IN BANKRUPTCY,
AT BEDFORD, APRIL 13, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ISAAC F. GROVE, of Bedford, in the county of Bedford, and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, be the said District Court.

J. K. BOWLES, Assignee.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. apr:17 3t

The Republican State Central Committee.

General Lemuel Todd, the chairman of the late Republican State Convention, has appointed the following gentleman to act as chairman and members of the State Central Committee, for the year 1868, in pursuance of the authority vested in him by the recent convention:

Hon. Galusha A. Grow, Chairman.
Adams—Edward McPherson.
Allegheny—A. M. Brown, Thomas Ewing, John Walton, Chas. C. Batchelor.
Beaver—D. L. Imbrie.
Bedford—John T. Shirley.
Berks—Henry S. Eckert, C. D. Elliott.
Blair—Samuel McCamant.
Bradford—Geo. D. Montanye.
Bucks—E. Morris Lloyd.
Butler—Wm. Haslett.
Cambria—Henry A. Boggs.
Cameron—Jerome B. Earl.
Carbon—T. Frank Walter.
Centre—Daniel Rhoads.
Chester—John M. Pomeroy, S. Darlington.
Clarion—H. Weller.
Clearfield—H. B. Swope.
Clinton—H. T. Harvey.
Columbia—Dr. P. John.
Crawford—R. P. Miller.
Cumberland—C. P. Humerich.
Dauphin—J. Robley Dunglison, George Bergner.
Delaware—Major J. L. Halderman.
Elk—Henry Souther.
Erie—Jones Gunnison.
Forest—John L. Dale.
Franklin—Jeremiah Cook.
Fulton—W. K. Patterson.
Green—J. H. Wells.
Huntingdon—George W. Johnson.
Indiana—Daniel Porter.
Jefferson—Joseph Henderson.
Juniata—H. H. Wilson.
Lancaster—Milton B. Eshelman and E. Billingfelt.
Lawrence—Jacob Hause.
Lebanon—T. J. Worth.
Lehigh—James W. Fuller.
Luzerne—Jos. A. Scranton.
Lycoming—Lewis Martin.
McKean—Lucius Rogers.
Mercer—S. C. Koonce.
Monroe—J. W. Stokes.
Montgomery—W. H. Yerkes.
Montour—Daniel Clark.
Northampton—Wm. S. Kirkpatrick.
Northumberland—Franklin Bound.
Perry—Wm. Louther.
Pike—John Sherman.
Potter—P. A. Stebbins.
Schuylkill—Wm. R. Smith.
Snyder—G. B. Moyer.
Somerset—Ed. Scull.
Sullivan—T. J. Ingham.
Susquehanna—Albert Chamberlain.
Tioga—W. H. Smith.
Union—Wm. Jones.
Venango—James L. Connelly.
Warren—Myron Waters.
Washington—John W. McWilliams.
Wayne—C. P. Waller.
Westmoreland—J. A. Logan.
Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout.
York—James Kell.

Philadelphia—John Price Wetherill, H. C. Howell, W. H. Kera, Jas. N. Kerns. George H. Moore, Wm. Elliott, Samuel Daniels, J. A. Bonham, J. G. Butler, Jas. M'Manes, T. J. Coffey, Wm. Sellers, Geo. T. Gross, W. Harvey Money, Col. Samuel Bell, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Henry Bumm, George Delse.

The Republican State Central Committee will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at 2 o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

GALUSHA A. GROW.
Chairman State Central Committee.

Special Notices.

The World's Mower and Reaper.

FARMERS, look to your interest and examine the WORLD before purchasing any other. Its gearing is cut out of solid iron and runs with the precision of clock work. Its iron case encloses the works and protects them from sand, grass, rain, rust, &c. It will last a lifetime, and like your watch or clock which runs from year to year without variation or breakage, this wonderful machine will cut your harvest without any of the annoyances and expense attending the use of *cast* machines. Call on Sam'l Shuck, Bedford, agent for Bedford and Fulton counties, and examine for yourselves. 2w

Frightful Prophecies.

CONCERNING THE END OF ALL THINGS

Are made by religious enthusiasts; and, on the other hand, philosophers insist that the centre of the Earth is a mass of fire—that the poles of the Earth will one day be at the Equator, and that the Sun is gradually fading! Talk like this is very terrible; but, pending such wholesale calamities, it will be as well for each member of society to take care of his or her health, and leave the rest to Providence.

The end comes prematurely to all who neglect the preservation of that inestimable blessing. Suffer liver disease, dyspepsia, chronic constipation or any other ailment to take its course unchecked, and it will assuredly shorten life. It cannot be said that the means of protecting the system against the predisposing causing of disease are withheld. The constitutions and physique of the least robust may be so strengthened and fortified by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as to render them all but invulnerable, not only to the attacks of epidemic disorders, but also to the ordinary complaints which prevail in all countries and at all seasons. If the immense importance of PROTECTIVE MEDICATION were universally understood, this incomparable vegetable antidote, which is already the most popular tonic in the world, would everywhere be classed among the staples of life, and no family would *dare* to be without it. The time may arrive when this will be the case, for every year adds hundreds of thousands to the list of those who use it.

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP

A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with Glycerine, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite, and its washing properties unrivaled For sale by all druggists. july,15,67:y1

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

A CERTIFICATE OF SCHOLARSHIP in the *Bryant, Stratton & Kimberly* Business College of Philadelphia, for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the estate of Jane Kean, late of the borough of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

A. B. CRAMER,
May 8, 1868. Bedford, Pa.

A FARM IN MORRISON'S COVE AT PRIVATE SALE.

The proprietor of the following land having concluded to remove to Missouri, has determined to sell his farm in Morrison's Cove, at private sale. The undersigned therefore offer to the public the following splendid farm, viz:

THE "JOHN HOFFMAN" FARM

located in Middle Woodberry township, on the Turnpike leading from Pattonsville to Woodbery, containing

111 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

of which about 100 acres are cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and the remaining eleven acres are covered with

SPLENDID TIMBER,

with a large two story

LOG FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a large DOUBLE BANK BARN, and all necessary out buildings thereon erected. Also, a tenant house. There is an Orchard of

CHOICE FRUIT TREES,

said to be one of the best in the Cove, thereon. There is also a Spring of most excellent water at the door, while the Meadow branch of Yellow Creek runs across the farm, passing within a few rods of the buildings.

This farm consists of the best lime-stone land in Morrison's Cove, and is in the highest state of cultivation.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Real Estate Agents,
may:8 Bedford, Pa.

OLD HAMMERED SHOVEL MOLDS, GATE HINGES AND BED IRONS AT HARTLEY & METZGER'S tf

New Advertisements.

LIST OF RETAILERS.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, in the county of Bedford, for the year 1868, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

Class.	Bedford Borough.		Taxes.
11	G R Oster & Co.	Store.	$15 00
12	A B Cramer & Co.	do	12 50
14	T H & N J Lyons	do	7 00
13	Robert Fyan	do	10 00
13	Bowser & Miller	do	10 00
13	Hartley & Metzgar	do	10 00
13	J M Shoemaker	do	10 00
14	A L Defibaugh	do	7 00
14	W W Shuck	do	7 00
14	Miss M Border	do	7 00
14	George Reimund	do	7 00
14	Mrs E V Mowry	do	7 00
14	Isaac Lippel	do	7 00
13	T M Lynch	do	10 00
13	E Mc Blymyer & Co	do	10 00
14	Dr. F P Barry	do	7 00
14	H Heckerman & Son	do	7 00
14	R W Ferkstresser & Co	do	7 00
14	Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	7 00
14	John Smith	do	7 00
14	George Mardorff	do	7 00
14	Mrs M Shafer	Store	7 00
14	Miss M Fetterly	do	7 00
14	Daniel Border	Jewelry	7 00
14	Durborrow & Lutz	Store	7 00
14	John Keefe	do	7 00
14	E M Fisher	do	7 00
11	Reed & Schell	Bankers	15 00
11	O E Shannon	do	15 00
14	D W Crouse	Store	7 00
14	H F Irvine	do	7 00
14	Wm Kiser	do	7 00
	Bedford Township.		
	Bedford Min. Springs	Ten Pins	7 00
	do do do	Billiards	7 00
14	Godfrey Yeager	Store	7 00
14	E Y Imler	do	7 00
14	William Wolf	Confectionery	7 00
	Bloody Run Borough.		
13	J M Barndollar & Sons.	Store	10 00
11	J B Williams & Co	do	15 00
14	A J Shroyer	do	7 00
14	F M Masters	Druggist	7 00
14	Josiah Harris	Store	7 00
14	Harris & Ramsey	do	7 00
14	J C Black	Confectionery	7 00
13	Baughman, Gump & Co.	Hardware	10 00
14	Samuel Jaffa	Store	7 00
14	Mrs Farquhar & Co.	Fancy Store	7 00
14	J T Lucas	do	7 00
14	Thomas Ritchey	Store	7 00
13	States & Morgart	do	10 00
14	Theodore Klahre	do	7 00
14	A J Nycum	do	7 00
	Broad Top Township.		
13	Eichelberger, Lowry & Co.	Store	10 00
13	Richard Langdon.	Store	10 00
14	Daniel Rowland	do	7 00
	Alfred Evans	Confectionery	5 00
	Scott Eichelberger	do	5 00
	Cumberland Valley Township.		
14	D R Anderson	Store	7 00
14	William Laney	do	7 00
14	Elizabeth Dicken	do	7 00
	Colerain Township.		
14	Mrs Kate Corle	do	7 00
14	A C James	do	7 00
14	Evans & Co	do	7 00
14	Samuel Hunt	do	7 00
	Hopewell Township.		
14	Wm Greves	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Ritchey	do	7 00
	Harrison Township.		
14	V B Wertz	Store	7 00
14	J M Shoemaker	do	7 00
14	Mullin & Nycum	do	7 00
	Juniata Township.		
14	Lewis N Fyan	Store	7 00
14	George Gardill	do	7 00
14	John Markle	do	7 00
14	Ziegler & Hillegas	do	7 00
14	Wm Keyser	do	7 00
14	Joseph Fuller	do	7 00
14	Joseph Ling	do	7 00
14	Wm Burnett	do	7 00
14	N Maser	do	7 00
	Napier Township.		
14	B Richards & Co	Store	7 00
14	Chas Crisman & Co	do	7 00
14	G W Blackburn	do	7 00
	Middle Woodberry Township.		
14	Andrew Baker	Store	7 00
14	A L Beckhoeffer	do	7 00
14	J W Ricketson	do	7 00
14	Jacob Breneman	do	7 00
14	D F Keagy	do	7 00
14	Holsinger & Stouffer	do	7 00
14	A P Stouk	do	7 00
14	Christ Stouffer	Confectionery	7 00
14	M C Knep	do	7 00
	South Woodberry Township.		
13	Armstrong & Byers	Store	1 00
14	Samuel Oster	do	7 00
14	George Kaufman	do	7 00
14	C L Buck	do	7 00
14	Robert Ralston	do	7 00
11	Jonathan Davis	do	7 00
	East Providence Township.		
14	Simon Nycum	Store	7 00
14	John Louderbaugh	do	7 00
	West Providence Township.		
14	John Gilbaugh	Store	7 00
14	John M Barndollar	do	7 00
	Snake Spring Township.		
	William Lysinger	Confectionery	5 00
	Londonderry Township.		
14	Thomas Porter	Store	7 00
14	Jacob Beales	do	7 00
14	J C Devore	do	7 00
14	Jacob Evans	do	7 00
14	Levi Clitz	do	7 00
	Southampton Township.		
14	John Mors	Store	7 00
14	P C Lashley & Co	do	7 00
14	J M Purcell	do	7 00
14	Liban Johnson	do	7 00
14	David Tewell	do	7 00
	Monroe Township.		
14	James R O'Neal	Store	7 00
14	Daniel Fletcher	do	7 00
14	Asa M Williams	do	7 00
	Saxon Borough.		
14	A & E Eichelberger	Store	7 00
14	James L Prince	do	7 00
14	H S Brode	do	7 00
14	Tobias Snyder	do	7 00
	Liberty Township.		
14	Little & Stoler	Store	7 00
	Schellsburg Borough.		
14	Connelly & Mullin	Store	7 00
14	Egolph & Son	do	7 00
14	Black & Marbourg	do	7 00
14	J S Schell	do	7 00
14	J F Colvin	do	7 00
	Mrs A Danaker	do	7 00
	John Seegster	do	7 00
14	Dupean McVicker	do	7 00
	Benj Snively	Confectionery	5 00
	St. Clairsville.		
14	G B Amick	Store	7 00
14	F D Beegle	do	7 00
14	Simon Hershman	do	7 00
	St. Clair Township.		
14	M Walker	Store	7 00
14	N H Wright	do	7 00
14	Beckley & Co	do	7 00
14	B F Horn	do	7 00
14	G D Trout	do	7 00
14	Hershman & Greenabaum	do	7 00
14	Wm Hancock	do	7 00
14	Blackburn & Co	do	7 00
	Union Township.		
14	Jerry Clark	Store	7 00
14	Uriah Gordon	do	7 00
14	J M Walters	do	7 00
14	John Lamburn	do	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Commissioner's Office, at the Court House, in Bedford, on the 30th day of May, 1868.

A. J. SANSOM,
Mercantile Appraiser.

N. B.—Persons whose names are not contained in the above list, who have commenced business since the 1st of April, 1868, will please inform the undersigned of the same. Also any that have discontinued. [may8:1w] A. J. SANSOM.

LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A HOME.

The subscribers will sell a number of lots adjoining the CHALYBEATE SPRING PROPERTY in Bedford township,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

On two of them dwelling houses have already been erected. This is a splendid opportunity to buy a cheap and most desirable home, as the lots lie immediately opposite the Chalybeate Spring Park, on the road, and not more than 120 yards from the Spring, at the following low prices:

1. One-half acre lot with dwelling house and other out-buildings, garden and fruit trees, and the best of water convenient, at $700, cash.
2. Half-acre lot $180, cash.
3. Half acre lot $180, cash.
4. Half acre lot $180, cash.
5 and 6. Half acre lots with dwelling house, brick yard, garden and fruit trees thereon for $850, cash.
7. Contains three acres covered with fruit trees, and in a good state of cultivation, adjoining the above lots, for $450, cash.

Any person desiring to buy a home, a few yards out of Bedford, will find this offer worth serious consideration.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,
may8:tf Real Estate Agents, Bedford, Pa.

PEACHES.

Choice peeled and unpeeled

DRIED PEACHES,

in store and for sale by
may 8 G. R. OSTER & CO.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR!

Fresh ground

*EXTRA FAMILY F

Poetry.

THE ANGEL'S WELCOME.

My home is in Heaven, my rest is not here.
Then why should I murmur when trials appear?
Be hushed, my dark spirit, the worst that can come,
But shortens thy journey and hastens thee home.

CHORUS—
Then the angels will come, with their music will come,
With music, sweet music, to welcome me home:
In the bright gates of crystal the shining ones will stand,
And sing me a welcome to their own native land.

It is not for thee to be seeking thy bliss,
And building thy hopes in a region like this;
I look for a city which hands have not piled,
I pant for a country by sin undefiled.

CHORUS—

The thorn and the thistle around me may grow,
I would not recline upon roses below:
I ask not my portion, I seek not my rest,
Till I find them forever on Jesus' own breast.

CHORUS—

Farm, Garden & Household.

FRUIT GARDEN.

We think we have the best soil and climate for fruit culture in the world, yet probably get less returns for the money invested than any people on earth, simply because we do not fully appreciate *labor* as an essential element of success. The amount of practical skill and incessant care given to fruit culture in Europe before the innumerable fruit enemies are overcome, would astonish Americans. The writer of this has spent, every year, *months* of time when a boy, in simply *training* plums, apricots, cherries, pears, and peaches to walls built for their protection; in capturing moths, wasps and insects, during summer; in keeping birds from the buds; in pinching back and directing the course of summer shoots, and, in innumerable ways, watching the progress and maturity of fruits which would have "come to nothing" but for such care. Here we "stick in a tree," and if, after such a herculean effort, we do not get Titanic results, we swear at Pomona, and pluck her image from our hearts. We do not care how much money we pay for a "new variety" of fruit, but think nature uses us badly if she asks for a dime's worth of labor to care for it. It is curious to read the learned essays in the "secular" papers about the decline of fruit growing. "Elements are exhausted," "systems are wrong," "varieties run out," and so on. "The soil and climate once grew fruit well here, but it will do so no more." The truth is, in new localities in sects and fungi, inimical to fruit do not exist; cannot until their natural food first comes. After a few years they find out your orchards; and to succeed after that you must *fight them*. Insects and blights reproduce themselves, and we must gather them together and destroy them before they transcend their adolescent state. This is the only remedy. Washes, oils, preparations, &c., do much good; but much more may be done by *manual labor* than is generally supposed. In all large fruit gardens, it would pay well to have a man especially devoted to insects and fungi destruction, as well as another to look especially after the making of manure.

Talking of prices for new fruits reminds us how many new strawberries will soon tremble under their first introductions this season; as well they may, considering the fate of all the new ones of the past score of years or so. Because we made light of the pretentions of so many of the new aspirants for popular applause, we are sometimes charged with being opposed to experimenting. No such thing; but we are opposed to paying high prices annually for trash; and worse still, throwing away precious time in testing kinds, only to record with each returning summer that the best strawberries, taking all in all, are still Albany Seedling," "Triomphe de Grand," and "Hovey's Seedling." As for trying, good friends keep on. There is no department of fruit culture more interesting than that of raising seedlings; but only do not, when you have the "best you ever saw," imagine that you have seen all the best. This is where the trouble comes in.

To get good fruit you must manure well, and we are often asked whether *this* is not best, or *that* is not better, or something else best of all. But, really, any fertilizing matter is good. Old decayed stable manure satisfies us for everything; but do not forget what we have often said about digging amongst the roots. DON'T DO IT. Surface manuring is daily adding to its advocates; but in particular amongst fruit growers; and no fruit, probably, blesses the surface manurer more heartfeltedly than the Raspberry. Put a few inches of rich, rotten stable manure about your Philadelphias, and you will not think them much inferior to the reputable old kinds like Brinckle's Orange, Antwerp, &c.—at least we don't.

As to general May rules, we may say, look sharp after insects. Last year we introduced petroleum as an insect destroyer. It is the most valuable discovery of modern times to the fruit grower. In overdoses it is like tobacco, sulphur and others, fatal to the life of the trees. We have found that just enough to make a barely purple tinge on the water used for syringing is effectual in destroying most insects. If one dose does not do, try another the next day. Better use a light dose twice, than one heavy one, which kills plant and insects both.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

SALT FOR ANIMALS.—At a meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, the question of giving salt to animals was discussed, when Prof. Nash said: "That is an essential element of animal life. When partaken of beyond proper limits, it is injurious. In certain localities it is essential to render food palatable. It is a good aperient many times. In some parts of the world it exists in the food—as in salt hay, for example—in sufficient quantities not to require any more. Shut off a human being from food containing saline material and he could survive only a short time, and would die a most excruciating death. There is salt in the soil, and it passes into the plants that form human food and the subsistence of dumb animals. The correct rule is, let every animal have access to salt or saline material at pleasure. The taste will direct when the system needs salt. If animals in a state of nature did not need salt they would have no appetite for it."

MULCHING FRUIT TREES.—The Massachusetts Ploughman is of the opinion that much [illegible] not all the trouble with apple and pear [illegible]rees noticed for the past few years, and the [illegible]ort crop of fruit caused thereby, has result[illegible] from dry weather, and that a remedy for [illegible]uture may be found in a free mulching [illegible] trees, whereby the moisture will be re[illegible]about their roots, adding to the vigor [illegible]rowth and increasing their powers of [illegible]. This is a reasonable theory, [illegible]n can result from acting upon it [illegible], if mulching fails, the loss of [illegible]rial is very trifling. Anything [illegible]mpose readily will answer the [illegible]vulch, and may be replaced as [illegible]ces require.

[illegible]BE FACTORY.—The subscriber takes [illegible] pleasure in informing his friends that he is [illegible]pared to do

[illegible]RDING, SPINNING, FULLING, DYING, &c., and though he intends erecting a

A NEW FACTORY THIS SUMMER,

it will not interfere with the

[illegible]NNING OF THE OLD ONE.

[illegible] customers will find them ever [illegible]

[illegible]MMODATE THEM.

[illegible]KEAGY.

Humorous.

SET a seal upon thy lips, and guard thy heart with the same watchfulness as the ramparts of a city.

EDUCATION begins the gentleman, but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.

BEAUTY, though it is a very pretty varnish, is of a frail constitution, liable to abundance of accidents, and is but a short-lived blessing at the best.—*Collier.*

SELF GOVERNMENT.—When we are alone, we have our thoughts to watch, in the family our tempers, in company our tongues.—*Hannah More.*

A GENTLEMAN presented a lace collar to the object of his adorement, and, in a jocular way, said "Do not let any one else rumple it." "No, dear," said the lady, "I will take it off."

A FELLOW who is now in jail in this city for having three wives had the audacity to ask wife No. 1 to wash a white vest for him to wear during the ceremony with the third woman.

MANY a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning a rascal, when it is a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

NEVER be disturbed by trifles. They are beneath your notice. Look at the elephant and rhinoceros in mosquito time, and learn composure and philosophy.

A DISAGREEABLE old bachelor says that Adam's wife was called Eve because, when she appeared man's day of happiness was drawing to a close.

A PROMINENT journalist in New York, who is perfectly bald, has offered a reward of one thousand dollars for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

A HUSBAND on being told the other evening that his wife had lost her temper, replied that he was glad of it, but was sorry for the person who had found it.

"WELL, Alick, how's your brother Ike getting along?" "Oh, first-rate—got a splendid start in the world; married a widow with nine children."

"NEVER listen to flatterers," said a mother to her daughter. "Why, mother, how shall I know that they flatter without I listen?" was the quick retort of the young miss.

A LADY who was very modest and submissive before marriage, was observed by a friend to use her tongue pretty freely after.

"There was a time when I imagined she had none."

"Yes," said the husband with a sigh, but its *very long since!*"

I WISH you would behave better at the table," said a boy to his little sister, rather hastily, one evening. "Don't speak so," replied his mother; "she is a good little girl on the whole." "I don't see where the good comes in," he replied. "It comes in right after the a," said his sister.

A TOLL-GATE KEEPER in England was brought before a magistrate for cruelty to his daughter. The little difficulty arose from a discovery made by the parent, that the girl, who was frequently left in charge of the gate, used to allow her sweetheart, a young butcher to drive his wagon through free. "She never *follied* her love."

GENERAL BUTLER, while in active practice in Massachusetts, was a terror and torment to judges of thin calibre. On one occasion Judge Sanger having been bullied and badgered out of all patience, petulantly asked, "What does the counsel suppose I am on this bench for?" Scratching his head a minute, Benjamin F. replied, "Well, I confess your Honor's got me there!"

A GERMAN applied to a Montgomery county judge to be relieved from sitting upon a jury. "What is your excuse? said his Honor. "I can't speak English," was the reply. "You have nothing to do with speaking," said the Judge. "But I can't *understand good English.*" "That's no excuse," replied the Judge. "You are not likely to hear good English at this bar."

JACK BAKER was recently examined in an important case in a western court. Counsel found it extremely difficult to extract the whole truth from him. His ingenuity and ignorance combined enabled him to evade the question. At last the lawyer, losing patience, exclaimed: "Why, Mr. B., do you prevaricate so much?" Jack, supposing he referred to his peculiar manner of utterance, convulsed the court and audience by replying indignantly: "I would like to know how a feller can help prevaricating when he has lost three front teeth!"

JOSH BILLINGSISMS.—It strains a man's philosophee the wust kind tew laff when he gits beat.

Awl ov us komplain ov the shortness ov life, yet we awl waste more time than we uze.

Don't mistake arrogance for wisdom, menny people hav thought tha was wize when tha was onla windy.

The man who kant git ahed without pullin others back, is a limited cuss.

The principal difference between a luxury and a necessary, is the price.

Whenever the soul is in grief, it is taking root, and when it is in smiles, it is taking wing.

"Give the devil his due," but be careful there ain't much due him.

After a man has rode fast onst, he never wants to go slow again.

ABSURDITIES OF HUMAN LIFE.—Not to go to bed when you are sleepy, because it is not a certain hour.

To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy them in a clean dry market.

People of exquisite sensibility, who cannot bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their tables.

The heir of an avaricious uncle paying him the compliment of the deepest mourning.

The lovely widow of a cross old man, wearing weeds, and the gay survivor of a rich old shrew being particular in the choice and display of his weepers.

To buy a horse from a near relation, and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to dispose of.

To call a man hospitable who indulges his vanity by displaying his service of plate to his rich neighbors frequently, but was never known to give a dinner to any one really in want of it.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. G. HINNICH,

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. H. V. PORTER,

In Harris' New Building,

BLOODY RUN, PA.

All operations on the natural teeth, such as

FILLING, REGULATING, EXTRACTING, &c.

performed in the best style.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Of all kinds, and of best materials inserted. All operations warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Mar7,68:6m

Odds and Ends.

BETTER bow your head than break your neck.

A SAFE robbery is not always a safe operation.

A SANCTIFIED heart is better than a silver tongue.

THE gayest smilers are often the saddest weepers.

ADVERSITY is a good teacher. It teaches wisdom.

WHAT should a man do when his boots leak? Take to his pumps.

WHAT is higher and handsomer when the head is off? A pillow.

"I AM transported to see you," as the convict said to the kangaroo.

WHY has a clock a bashful appearance? Because it keeps its hands before its face.

MUCH adieu about nothing—the parting of young ladies.

STUFFING improves the fair as well as the fowl.

MANY talk like philosophers and live like *fools.*

GIRLS who *knead* are the ones who are *needed.*

TROUBLES are like babies—they grow bigger by nursing.

A DANGEROUS character—a man who "takes life" cheerfully.

WHAT roof covers the most noisy tenant? The roof of the mouth.

THE real champions of the ring—mothers with daughters to marry.

A RAINY day is "damp," but the refusal of a young lady is a "damper."

WHEN were the first sweetmeats made? When Noah preserved *pairs* in the ark.

WOMEN plow the fields of Austria with cows. Who talks about the weaker vessel?

No man is ever indifferent to the world's good opinion until he has lost all claim to it.

A PERSON who is considered landless has sometimes two or three achers in his mouth.

THE gem cannot be polished without friction, nor man perfected without adversity.

WHAT bites sharper without teeth than with them? Scissors.

WHAT is most likely to becom a woman? A little girl.

HOW to get a lady to show her foot—Praise the foot of some one else.

WHO invented matches? Adam and Eve.

A WORK of art—A widow trying to get a husband.

No matter what part other persons may play, a grocer is very sure to play the counterpart.

A YOUNG man who is desperately in love, says that he has been electrified with a *galvanic* battery.

WHAT resemblance is there between a fallen man and a fallen wave? Both are crest fallen.

WHAT is that which people wish to have and then wish to get rid of? A good appetite.

IF all men knew what others said of them there would not be four friends in the world.

THE greatest genius is never so great as when it is chastened and subdued by the highest reason.

ACKNOWLEDGING we have been in the wrong is only showing that we are wiser to day than yesterday.

FOLLY.—To act on the presumption that the smallest room in the house is large enough to sleep in.

PRIDE and opulence may kiss in the morning as a married couple, but they are likely to be divorced before sunset.

"IF all the world were blind what a melancholy sight it would be!" said an Irish clergyman.

IT ISN'T pleasant to be in the company of persons who are only what a sandwich should be—half-bred.

REV. DR. CHAPIN says that a man, living in the activities of the nineteenth century, is a condensed Methusaleh.

COVETOUSNESS terms liberality a spend thrift, and prodigality calls her a churl; she is alike contrary to both.

THE people who feel burdened with work, would probably feel yet more overburdened with entire leistre were they called upon to "enjoy" it.

NATURE has made two kinds of excellent minds: the one to produce beautiful thoughts and beautiful actions, the other to admire them.

"JOHNNY," said a carpenter to a rather green apprentice, "have you ground all the tools right?" "All but the hand saw. I could not get all the nicks out of that."

VICE and igorance are the necessary companions of each other; and we can no more reverse it than we can reverse the stars in their courses.

SINCERITY is speaking as we think; believing as we pretend; acting as we profess; performing as we promise; and really being as we pretend to be.

THE essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in and the beauty of action is gone, like the bloom from a soiled flower.

A DANCER once said to Socrates, "You cannot stand on one leg as long as I can." "True," replied the philosopher, "but a goose can."

YOU never knew a very handsome woman engaged in the "woman's rights" business—they can play the cards they already hold to a better advantage.

LET us be men, and always children before God; for in his eyes we are but children. Old age itself, in presence of eternity, is but the first moment of a morning.

IT is best to keep your secrets to yourself; you may then feel sure they are yours, and that you are not arousing the jealousy of others or creating fears in your own mind that others know how to wrong you.

"PUNIANA" inquires: Why was Bulwer more likely to get tired of novel-writing than Warren? Because Bulwer wrote "Night and Morning," Warren only "Now and Then."

"YOU are at the very bottom of the hill," said a physician to a sick patient, "but I shall endeavor to get you up again." "I fear I shall be out of breath before I reach the top," was the reply.

IF going uncovered indicates a reverent spirit, as is claimed in some countries, many of our ladies in fashionable circles are patterns of reverence. They are head and shoulders in advance of the world in general.

An English paper says that Fitz Greene Halleck "was one of those American poets of the higher class who content themselves with writting one or two small, but supremely good pieces. 'Marco Bozaris' is one of the finest war lyrics in any language, and for purposes of declaration it probably has no coual."

EVRYTHING is very spiritual, and wherein the soul has truly a part, recalls us to God, to piety. The soul cannot move, wake, open its eyes, without seeing God. We feel God with the soul as we feel the air with the body.

IT is very indiscreet and troublesome ambition which cares so much about fame; about what the world says of us; to be always looking in the faces of others for approval; to be always anxious about the effect of what we do or say; to be always shouting, to hear the echo of our own voices.

VIRTUE has this happiness, that she can subsist of herself, and knows how to exist without admirers, partizans, and protectors; want of assistance and approbation does not only not affect her, but preserves, purifies, and renders her more perfect.

IF men only thought of their religion as they think of their estates, they would feel the need and value of guaranteed continuity. They could not be rationally and cordially at ease in their own religious professions without wishing them entailed on posterity.—*Alex. Knox.*

ESTATE of *JOSEPH HENRY SNYDER,* deceased.—Letters Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Joseph Henry Snyder, late of Southampton township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. NATHAN ROBISON, Ex'r
mar27. of the last will &c. of Jos. H. Snyder.

Miscellaneous.

TEMPERANCE AND EXERCISE.

It is remarkable how constantly, and with how little thought, we violate the laws of health. Look, for instance, either at the quality or quantity of food we often take at a single meal, and see if the human stomach is not a marvelous contrivance, to assimilate the incongruous mess. A lecturer enlarges on this subject as follows:—Soup, fish, flesh, oil, vinegar, wines, pastry, ices, confectionery, fruits, and numberless minor ingredients of conflicting chemical qualities are among the materials "thrown in." Stir these things together in a vessel, and which of us would not sicken at their appearance and odor? Yet at a dinner party they are all crammed into the stomach, there to ferment and generate pernicious gasses. Truly, man is "fearfully and wonderfully made." No other creature could exist on such diet. It would kill a gorilla in a month. It does kill, though more slowly, thousands of that high and mighty variety of the human race commonly called gentlemen. Universal temperance in eating and drinking would quadruple the general health, and add years to the average life of the race. But exercise is as essential to health as temperance. In fact, intemperate eaters and drinkers sometimes stave off disease for many years by using their muscles manfully. As a rule, however, gormandizers and guzzlers are indolent. There is a story in the Arabian Nights of a physician who cured a sultan of plethora by introducing certain medicaments into a mallet, with which the patient hammered every day until he fell into a profuse perspiration, when the virtues of the panacea in the mallet passed through the fibers of the wood into his pores. This is merely an allegorical way of enforcing the great lesson that bodily exertion is beneficial to health—that exercise is excellent physic. Everybody who knows anything about the mechanism of the human frame, sees, of course, that it was made to work, and we may add that if it does not fulfill the conditions of its structure it is sure to corrode and drop to pieces prematurely.

A BABY'S SOLILOQUY.

I am here. And, if this is what they call the world, I don't think much of it. It's a very flannelly world, and smells of paregoric awfully. It's a dreadful light world, too, and makes me blink, I tell you. And I don't know what to do with my hands; I think I'll dig my fists in my eyes. No, I won't. I'll scrabble at the corner of my blanket and chew it up, and then I'll holler; whatever happens, I'll holler. And the more paregoric they give me, the louder I'll yell. That old nurse puts the spoon in the corner of my mouth in a very uneasy way, and keeps tasting my milk herself all the while. She spilled snuff in it last night, and when I hollered, she trotted me. That comes of being a two day's old baby. Never mind, when I'm a man, I'll pay her back good. There's a pin sticking in me now, and if I say a word about it, I'll be trotted or fed, and I would rather have catnip tea. I'll tell you who I am. I found out to day. I heard folks say, "Hush, don't wake up Emmeline's baby," and I suppose that pretty, white-faced woman over on the pillow is Emmeline.

No, I was mistaken, for a chap was in here just now and wanted to see Bob's baby and looked at me, and said I, was a funny little toad, and looked just like Bob." He smelt of cigars, and I'm not used to them. I wonder who else I belong to. Yes, there's another one—that's "Gamma." Emmeline told me, and she took me up and held me against her soft cheek and said, "It was Gamma's baby, so it was. I declare I do not know who I do belong to; but I'll holler, and, may be I'll find out.

There comes Snuffy with catnip tea. The idea of giving babies catnip tea when they are crying for information! I'm going to sleep. I wonder why my hands won't go where I want them to.

THE POWER OF THE HEART

Let any one while sitting down, place the left leg over the knee of the right one, and permit it to hang freely, abandoning all muscular control over it. Speedily it may be observed to sway forward and backward through a limited space at regular intervals. Counting the number of these motions for any given time, they will be found to agree exactly with the beatings of the pulse. Every one knows that, at fires, when the water from the engine is forced through bent hose, and if the bend be a sharp one, considerable force is necessary to overcome the tendency. Just so it is in the case of the human body. The arteries are but a system of hose, through which the blood is forced by the heart. When the leg is bent, all the arteries within it are bent too, and every time the heart contracts the blood rushing through the arteries tends to strengthen them; and it is the effort which produces the motion of the leg alluded to. Without such ocular demonstration, it is difficult to conceive the power exerted by that exquisite mechanism, the normal pulsations of which are never perceived by him whose very life they are.

"BE YOU ONE?"—A gentleman traveling through one of the rural precincts of a certain county, rode up to a farm house and thus accosted a tow headed urchin who was seated on a top of a gate-post: "Bub, where's your pa?" The youngster replied: "Papa's just gone there beyant the cow shed to dig a grave to bury our old dog Towser. The darned old fool killed hisself a barkin' at candidates for sheriff. Be you one?" Our friend rode on.

AN Arkansas coroner recently charged a jury that they were to ascertain whether the deceased came to his death "by accidence, by incidence, or by incendiary." The jury found "death by accidence in the shape of a bowie-knife."

WHEN Plato was told that his enemies were making very free use of his name, he quietly replied: "I will endeavor so to live that no one will believe them."

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD.

All operations, pertaining to

Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry

performed with care and

WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, **$8.00** *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. feb7

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

No. 16 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia,

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF

VENITIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Blinds Repaired. Store Shades, Trimmings, Fixtures, Plain Shades of all kinds. Curtain Cornices Picture Tassels, Cord Bell Pulls &c.
apr24; 2m93.

THE *SIR JOHN FRANKLIN OR CHAMBERSBURG COOKING STOVE.*—This celebrated stove is now offered to the public by HARTLEY & METZGAR, Agents for Bedford county, who have on hand a full supply for wood or coal. mar20tf

BEER'S *WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE GARDEN SEEDS,* and a full assortment of Spades, Spading Forks, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c. &c., can be bought at HARTLEY & METZGER'S very low for cash. mr20tf

Legal Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.

Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817, and the 29th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the county of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school, bounty and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the costs chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (8th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

apr3 I. MENGEL, Treasurer.

					Taxes
			BROADTOP.		
55	acres,		Wm. A. Gray		1 90
140	do	33	perches,	James Patton	6 80
410	do	130	do	do do	14 20
175	do	131	do	do do	7 10
58	do	44	do	do do	2 63
63	do		Jacob Meyers		7 88
30	do		Lewis T. Watson		12 45
372	do		Samuel L. Tobias		28 84
205	do		Newin & Marshall		66 40
289	do		Eph. Foster & W. P. Schell		7 23
14	do		James Fugard		80
396	do	129	do	James Razor	2 10
405	do		Ulrich Danner		5 43
5	do		Aaron Evans		46
60	do		Wm. Figard		22 75
3	do		Anderson Lewis & Evans		1 25
110	do	150	do	James Patton	5 70
393	do	197	do	James Patton	5 53
76	do		Wm. Anderson's heirs		38 39
50	do		Hunting'n & B T R R Co		1 17
250	do		do	do	58 39
155	do		John McCandles		18 38
50	do		Rev. P. E. Phelps		29 65
120	do		Phillips & Russell		77 62
119	do		James Patton		6 25
165	do		do	do	8 90
100	do		Naomi Fisher		31 20
135	do		John W. Whitney		110 39
50	do		do	do	40 75
30	do		do	do	21 45
164	do		Jno. Devereux part Jno, Bell		16 20
70	do	145	do Wm. M. Hall & James		
			Figard undivided half		13
150	do		Jas. Entriken Dunlap tract		20 59
			COLERAIN TOWNSHIP.		
3	do		Andrew Kyhock		48
427	do		Arthur Brown		96
50	do		Philip Diehl		36
			HARRISON TOWNSHIP.		
412½	do		Daniel Hinklin		9 04
349	do		John Timman		7 71
453	do		Joseph Gardner		1 70
42	do	56	do Barly & Lyons		60
75	do		Andrew P. Miller		1 48
			HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.		
200	do		John Corly		90
150	do		James Howard		63
101½	do		Michael Sipe		45
404	do		Richard Moans		1 10
420	do		John Cheney		1 10
404	do		Joseph Moanes		1 25
409½	do		Samuel Moans		2 80
424	do	35	do Alexander Moans		2 90
192	do		Timothy Moans		1 15
200	do	54	do Israel Moans		1 08
196	do	50	do Zachariah Moans		83
222	do		Elizabeth Piper		1 15
212	do	20	do John Boyd		53
216	do	60½	do Isabella Davis		58
220½	do		William Piper		53
238	do	2	do John Hardine		65
221	do		Ignatius Hardine		55
434	do	125	do James Wilson		53
425	do		George F. Alberti		70
213	do		Joseph Lancaster		45
402	do	57	do Stephen Moans		1 25
240	do		Peter Shaw		75
200	do		Wm. Nicholas		64
20	do		Milligan & Benedict		20
9	do		Putterbaugh's heirs		15
402	do		Francis Johnson		1 43
143	do		Wm. Lane		45
365	do		Daniel Montgomery		1 13
324	do		Alex Johnson		98
308	do		George Hinish		1 09
286	do		Wm. Foster		88
75	do		Robert Montgomery		23
400	do		Isaac Cavan		2 04
400	do		Margaret Cavan		1 80
			JUNIATA TOWNSHIP.		
30	do		Nicholas Knouff		9
			LONDONDERRY TOWNSHIP.		
164	do		Peter Bush		1 62
250	do		Jacob Bush		78
200	do		Catharine Bush		96
100	do		Mary Elinior		18
400½	do		Christian Meyers Jr		99
395	do		Daniel Green		98
220	do		James Shaw		93
398½	do		Wm. King		45
149	do		George Wolford		14 76
400	do		Philip Amerine		1 25
464	do		Edward Allen		1 25
380	do		Abraham Amerine		1 20
447½	do		Matthew Shaw		1 25
251	do		Henry Amorine		92
126½	do		Wm. Shaw		1 25
339	do		George Amorine		1 08
271	do		Frederick Amorine		88
76	do		Philip Smith		50
436	do		Jacob Smith		1 38
433	do		John Smith		1 38
435	do		George Smith		1 38
400½	do		James Dick		1 25
251	do		Andrew Dick		1 25
400½	do		George McCall		1 25
400½	do		Joseph McCall		1 25
			LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
200	do		Mary Gordon		2 85
200	do		James Gordon		2 98
400	do		Thomas Jones		5 50
150½	do		Stephen Kerr		1 63
165	do		Edward Langley		3 38
200	do		Jacob Miller		1 38
200	do		Elizabeth Miller		1 38
200	do		Mary Piper		1 38
200	do		Amelia Piper		1 38
400	do		Edward Stone		5 50
132	do		John Tomm		5 50
450	do		Alex Montgomery		99
200	do		John Kerr		2 03
200	do		John Razor		1 38
200	do		Francis Moans		12 35
200	do		Milligen & Benedict		1 28
5	do		Goorge Thompson		6
½	lot		Luke Feeney		43
8	lots		Gen. Wm. H. Irvine		85
102	do		John McElnaly		63
132	do		David Piper		83
200	do		Maria Alberti		1 25
167	do		Barthaugh's		65
32	do		Thomas & John King		25
40	do		A. B. Cruett		1 00
1	Lot		Henry Stonerook		15
	do		Daniel Stoner		15
	do		Daniel Bear		15
	do		Samuel Yingling		1 68
	do		Jacob Biddle		15
	do		Ephriam Smeltzer		15
	do		M. Stone		15
	do		J. Troutman		15
	do		Samuel Carmac		20
	do		Daniel Bear		1 32
	do		Mrs. Lawrence		20
	do		Ann Scott		2 68
			MONROE TOWNSHIP.		
25	do		Joseph McDaniel		43
346	do		Jacob Martin		3 10
440	do		George Breathead		3 30
			PROVIDENCE EAST.		
1219	do		S. H. Tate's Heirs		34
900	do		do do		34
800	do		do do		34
224½	do		do do W. Carvin		22
462	do	46	do Keziah Logan		90
463	do		Charles Evans		90
402	do	62	do Charles Logan		90
400	do	75	do John Cavan		90
401	do	40	do James Cavan		90
400	do		Isaac Cavan		99
394	do	38	do Francis Logan		90
210	do		George Dewease		67½
30	do		P. Clingerman or S Williams		30
100	do		Jacob Ritchey		27
400	do		Wm. Cavan		1 20
400	do		Wm. Long		1 35
451	do		John Crosby		1 23
			PROVIDENCE WEST		
196	do		Peter Morgart		1 05
420	do		Edward Glen		1 44
420½	do		Edward Gibbons		1 44
			ST CLAIR TP.		
411	do		Wm Snively		90
62	do		Henry Koontz		75
			SOUTHAMPTON TP.		
438	do		Richard Reed		1 32
439	do		Paul Ward		63
557	do		Patrick Ward		1 25
351	do		Joseph Ward		1 25
353	do		Jonathrn Ward		1 25
459	do	141	do James Reed Jr		99
343½	do		Jesse Reed		78
362	do	19	do C Loyer & G H Spang		1 11
			UNION TP.		
400	do		John Swaggart		7 52
400	do		Leonard Swaggart		7 52
266	do		Alexander Gardner		5 84
116	do		Dr. Wm Smith		2 36
43	do		Samuel Burket		1 40
116	do		John Shee		1 38
50	do		Frederick Snyder		1 00
274	do		Jeremiah Jackson		6 48
136	do		Jacob Swaggart		3 38
440	do		Wm Pearson		9 10
380	do		Ebenezer Branham		9 10
120	do		Conrad Imler		2 44
100	do		George Laib		2 02
100	do		Jacob Burket		2 02
150	do		Peter Shoenberger		3 12
123	do		John Still		8 35
200	do		Michael Shimer		2 18
50	do		Coupies Brush Mt		63
433	do		Hugh Porter		1 27
339	do		Griffith Evans		5 63
403½	do		Philip Stine		8 35
439	do		John Martin		9 10
330	do		Wilson Hunt		9 10
363½	do		Alex Scott		9 10
127	do		Dr. P Shoenberger		7 58
124	do		do do		3 77
20	do		do do		50
90	do		do do		
			part of Geo Leip		3 38
150	do		Wm Langham		5 72
80	do		Bowser Brush Mt		3 69
40	do		Peter Shimer Brush Mt		86

Legal Advertisements.

		WOODBERRY SOUTH.		
135	do		P Shoenberger (Ridge)	2 70
19	do		Wm Fluke	9
19	do		Fluke's Heirs	18
222	do		Elizabeth Piper	48
97	do		Robert Shaw	1 24
216	do 60½	do	Isabella Davis	18
54	do 100	do	John S Hetrick	21
300	do		Jacob Lingenfelter	46
		WOODBERRY MIDDLE.		
160	do		Daniel Montgomery	8 09
22	do		Kensinger's Heirs	1 25
20	do		Frederic Nicodemus	1 25
14	do		Charles Typor's Heirs	1 25
40	do	Stonerook part of Watt track		1 65
150	do		Robert Montgomery	5 46
13	do		Jacob Furrey	75
46	do		Benner's Heirs	2 66

Dry Goods, &c.

REMOVED

TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING.

MILLER & BOWSER,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

COLONADE BUILDING,

and offer great bargains in all kinds of goods in order to reduce their stock before making spring purchases. They have on hand

DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
FANCY NOTIONS,
COTTON YARNS,
HATS,
CAPS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GROCERIES,
QUEENS WARE,
TOBACCO,
CIGARS,
BROOMS,
BASKETS, WOODEN WARE, &c.

Look at some of their prices:

CALICOES, 8, 10, 12, 15, 16.
GINGHAM, 12½, 15, 18, 20.
MUSLIN, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20.
CASSIMERES CLOTHS, SATINETT and LADIES SACKING at very low prices, Ladies, Gent's and Misses Shoes, Sandals and Overshoes in great variety. Men's, boys and youths boots: best